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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIII NO. 23 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Ousting Indian Traders From Zanzibar

Legislation Rushed Through With Lightning Rapidity

Bills Become Decrees In 14 Days!

Indians' Clove Trade Threatened With Extinction

Mr. Menon's Report Throws Flood Of Light On Indian Traders' Plight In Zanzibar

The Government of India have at last released for publication, as assured by H.E. the Viceroy in the Assembly, a summary of the report submitted by Mr. K. P. S. Menon, on the effect of the recent legislation passed by the Government of Zanzibar on Indian interests.

EXTRAORDINARY PLAIN-SPEAKING

The report is characterised by extraordinary plain-speaking, and is the most amazing report ever published by a responsible officer appointed by Government of India, which incidentally explains why the Government of India hesitated so long to publish it.

OUSTING OF CLOVE TRADERS

Dealing with the "Clove Growers' Association Decree (1934)" and "The Clove Exporters' Decree (1934)". Mr. Menon says that they are "calculated to cause irretrievable damage to Indian interests and will practically oust the Indian trader from Zanzibar," and therefore urges importance of making the "strongest possible representation for their removal from the statute book."

BILLS BECOME DECREES IN 14 DAYS!

Mr. Menon points out that the Bills were published for general information on 16th June, 1934, and by the end of the month they had become Decrees!—that is in a fortnight's time!

Mr. Menon then clearly points out how the Land Alienation Decree affects the interests of Indians in Zanzibar—80 per cent of whom are permanent residents, and how it is regarded by Indians as a "racial measure."

INDIANS' CLOVE TRADE DOOMED?

But the plight of Indian traders is made all the worse by the Clove Exporters' Decree under which no person is allowed to export cloves from the Protectorate unless he has obtained a licence to do so from the licensing authority which is the Board of Clove Growers' Association, which Mr. Menon points out is only "one man's show," viz., of Mr. Bartlett, Secretary-Manager of the Association. In other words Mr. Bartlett who used to be the competitor of the Indian Merchants will become their master!

NEW DELHI, January 28.

The following is the summary of the report submitted by Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., on the effect of the recent legislation passed by the Government of Zanzibar on Indian interests:—

"I feel constrained to remark that the cumulative effect of the legislation discussed above is the 'squeezing out of the native of India from regions in which he has established himself under every security of public faith'," says Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., in the course of his report on the effect of the recent legislation passed by the Government of Zanzibar on Indian interests.

Mr. Menon was deputed by the Government of India on 8th August last to proceed to Zanzibar and inquire into and report upon the effect on Indian interests of the following Decrees passed by the Zanzibar Government:—

1. The Alienation of Land (Restriction and Evidence) Decree, 1934;
2. The Moneylenders' (Amendment) Decree, 1934;
3. The Clove Growers' Association Decree, 1934;
4. The Clove Exporters' Decree, 1934;
5. The Adulteration of Produce Decree, 1934, and
6. The Agricultural Produce Export Decree, 1934.

After careful inquiries Mr. Menon came to the conclusion that

(a) The Land Alienation Decree is unobjectionable provided—

(i) the racial distinction at present drawn between Africans and Arabs on the one hand and persons who are not Africans or Arabs on the other is replaced by the mere rational distinction between agriculturists and non-agriculturists, and

(ii) the Decree is not allowed to affect the rights arising from past transactions relating to land. As already stated, a Commission has been appointed to inquire into this problem; and action may be deferred pending the receipt of its recommendations.

(b) "The Moneylenders' Amendment Decree" which enables the Courts to reopen any transaction in which goods are sold on credit to an Arab, or an African, and to give relief on grounds of equity and fair dealing is, in my opinion, justified.

(c) "The Agricultural Produce Export Decree" and "The Adulteration of Produce Decree" need not be objected to, provided they will not be operated under the ever shadowing influence of, and pressure from, the Clove Growers' Association.

CLOVE INDUSTRY IN DANGER.

(d) "The Clove Growers' Association Decree, 1934" and "The Clove Exporters' Decree, 1934" are, in my opinion, calculated to cause irretrievable damage to Indian interests and will practically oust the Indian trader from Zanzibar. I would, therefore, urge that the strongest possible representations may be made for their removal from the statute book.

Tracing the historical impor

(Continued on page 7.)

HEALERS OF HEART

Mrs. Naidu's Advice To Tybbia College Students

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27

(From Our Correspondent)

The "Ajmalkhan" day was celebrated in the Tybbia College this afternoon. The following message from Mahatma Gandhi was read by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presided over the function. "I hope the students of the Tybbia College will remember that they have to be worthy of the great founder who gave his best to the College"

Portions of the Holy Quoran and Vedas were read and Moulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Nadvi and Mrs. Naidu paid tributes to the late Hakim Ajmalkhan.

Mrs. Naidu advised the students that they should not be going about as mere physicians but also as healers of heart bringing about unity among the communities.

The purdah section was presided over by Begum Muhammad Ali.

STOP PRESS.

GALE SWEEPS OVER EUROPE AND N. AMERICA.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

A large part of Europe and the whole of the North America are still in the grip of exceptionally severe winter weather to which heavy snowfalls and fierce icy gales and floods are contributory features. Snow again fell heavily in many districts of Britain last night while the velocity at some places reached 86 miles per hour. Snowdrifts isolated Lincolnshire farmsteads. Great storms on the coast sent most of the craft hurrying for shelter, several trawlers were driven ashore and many crews were rescued in the nick of time.

The wreckage of the Grimsby trawler "Jeria" whose crew sent a radio farewell to "Old England" during Wednesday's gale, found in the remote gaunt stretch of the Iceland coast told their own tragic tale. The same coast nearly claimed another victim in the trawler "Night-hawk," which was found drifting helplessly, her bridge and funnel swept away and her mate washed overboard. The Latvian steamer "Ganja" after being missed for 30 hours struggled into Hull.—Reuter.

SPAIN AND ITALY ALSO AFFECTED.

Storms extended as far south as Spain. The whole of France was swept by snowstorms and tempest last night and serious damage was caused to fishing ports. Paris, Rouen and Lille are in deep snow, the capital's entire "Snow Defence" of 4,500 men being called out to clear away several hours' fall. Rome and Naples also had snow.

The blizzard which began in British Columbia has swept its way across the United States to Mexico and hitherto caused 170 deaths exclusive of unknown total lost in floods of the Mississippi, where 20,000 are homeless and damage estimated at 5,000,000 dollars has been caused. Old Devil Mississippi again gave the tragic justification for the name given it by Negroes working on the plantations along its banks. It rose with dreadful swiftness, bearing human being, houses and livestock on the back of its broad yellow torrent to Gulf of Mexico.

One heroic Negro risked his life in rescuing hundreds of others by leaping into icy waters and enduring the cold till flesh cracked and clothes had to be cut from his body.—Reuter.

HUNT FOR GOLD BARS FROM 'PLANE

Police Search For Bullion Lost In Gale

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

A treasure hunt is proceeding for the gold bars which fell from the airliner yesterday between Paris and London during the gale. It is uncertain whether they fell in the sea but the police of Essex, Kent and Sussex have mobilised for a search, which is difficult as the plane crossed the sparsely populated well-wooded country and to the force of impact the bars may have been buried several feet below the ground.

The partner of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company to whom the bullion was consigned, stated that the gold lost might be worth over £22,000 as the company expected a consignment of eight bars valued at 2,800 sterling each.

MILL WORKER'S SATYAGRAH

Protest Against Acceptance Of Delhi Agreement

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27.

The Bombay Award based on the Delhi agreement between Mill-owners and Mill workers does not show any possibility of satisfying the discontent mill workers. Workers of 2 more mills have gone on strike since yesterday.

A worker belonging to the Throstle Department of a Mill has resorted to Satyagraha before the gates of the Labour Union Office and is on hunger-strike since yesterday morning as a protest against the acceptance of the Delhi agreement by the Union.

He continued his hunger strike till this evening. The Secretary of the Union was, however, able to persuade him to give up hungerstrike which he did in the evening.—United Press.

NO RECIPROCITY IN IT

No Power Can Force Br. Articles On India

LAHORE CHAMBER ON INDO-BRITISH PACT

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, has lodged a strong protest against the Indo-British Trade Treaty on much the same grounds as have been set forth by the Federation of Indian Chambers in its memorandum. Emphasising that while the concessions made to Britain are obligatory, those made to India are prefaced with the words: "The Government of the United Kingdom will give consideration to steps that might be taken in co-operation with respective commercial interests" the Chamber declares that this is not reciprocity and adds that because of the way in which preference for British imports is being granted, feeling in India will be stiffened against the use of British articles and no power can force people to use articles which they are resolved not to use.—A. P.

MOHAWK-TALISMAN COLLISION

Failure Of Steering Apparatus, The Cause?

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

Failure of the steering apparatus of "Mohawk" was the cause suggested for the collision yesterday by Wang, Captain of "Talisman," giving evidence before the inquiry.

Pedersen, Chief Officer of "Mohawk" giving evidence stated that the steering gear and telegraph between the bridge and engine-room suddenly failed, but the Chief Engineer of "Mohawk" in his evidence stated that he was unaware of it.—Reuter's Special.

"More Reactionary Than White Paper"

Muslim League Council Condemn J. P. C. Proposals

But Accept Communal Award "Until Substitute Is Agreed Upon By Communities Concerned"

NEW DELHI, January 27.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League concluded its sitting to-day. Mr. Jinnah was in the chair. Thirty-six members were present, including (besides those mentioned yesterday), Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Mian Ahmed Yarkhan and Maulvi Shafi Daoodi.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"RE-ACTIONARY"

"The All-India Muslim League Council have given their most careful and earnest consideration to the Joint Parliamentary Committee report, and are of the opinion that the constitutional proposals embodied therein are more re-actionary than the White Paper proposals, which were considered by the Council on April 1, 1934.

AWARD ACCEPTED.

"The Council reiterate their opinion that they accept the Communal Award, so far as it goes, until a substitute is agreed upon by the various communities concerned, and on that basis they express their readiness again to co-operate with any community or party with a view to securing such future constitution for India as would satisfy the people."

NEXT MEETING ON FEBRUARY 16.

The next meeting of the Council of the League will be held on February 16 and 17 in Delhi, to consider proposals regarding the revision of the constitution of the League and for holding the next annual session.

RAJEN BABU'S INVITATION.

It is understood that the Council informally discussed a letter from Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, inviting Mr. Jinnah for a talk on the communal question, Members gave expression to their views frankly both in favour and against the utility of such conversation. Ultimately the concensus of opinion was that Mr. Jinnah should accept the Congress President's invitation; but it was not considered necessary to record this opinion in the form of a resolution.—A.P.

Stage Being Set For J. P. C. Battle

PARTY PARLEYS FOR UNITED FRONT

Communal Award Creates Delicate Position In Delhi

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

Political temper is getting excited as the time is approaching for the J. P. C. debate and the discussions on the Indo-British Pact and Burma's future. There will be unanimity of opinion among the Indian elected members in regard to Burma and it is equally expected that an overwhelming majority of elected members would vote for the rejection of the Indo-British Pact.

Delicate Position

The position regarding the J. P. C. Report is, however, delicate. Some Muslim politicians are anxious to exploit the occasion by asking the Congress Party to endorse the Communal Award directly or indirectly as the price for Jinnahites rejecting the J. P. C. Report. They argue that they hate the new reforms, but do not want the Communal Award to go by the Board.

League Direction

The Muslim League which met to-day tried to give direction to the Muslim members. They will not take a decision till to-morrow.

An important aspect of the case is that Sir Muhamed Iqbal, though not present, has sent to Mr. Jinnah full approval for any programme which Mr. Jinnah may evolve. The Punjab Muslims are also anxious that the next session of the League should be held in Lahore with Mr. Jinnah as President.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE

Any way the position of the Congressmen is that they cannot go behind or beyond the verdict of the Congress on the Communal Award and that, if consistent with that, the Independents are prepared to join hands with the Congress they would be welcome and that, if the Independents wish to commit the Assembly to support the Communal Award, the Congress members would not be party to it.

GOVT. HAPPY?

The Government is rather in a happy position for the reason that the Congress motion may not be endorsed by the Independents as it would avoid reference to the communal decision and the Independents' motion may be objected to by the Congress and, if these neutralize each other, that would mean a victory for the Government. However better counsels may prevail during the next week and the parties may agree to a common formula.

RACE FOR DEPUTY PRESIDENTSHIP

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELH, Jan. 26

Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Assembly, is shifting to No. 20, Akbar Road on February 1st. The date for the election of the Deputy President will be announced by him in the Assembly probably on Monday. There are any number of names that are being mentioned and canvassed for this post.

The Congress, party, which is the largest single party with 44 members, considers that it has a legitimate claim for this honour especially as the presidentship has gone to a member of the Independent Party. The matter was considered at the party meeting, again but final decision has been postponed. In view probably of the clash of personalities within the Party, should it decide to put up a candidate, he should be Sami Venkatachalam Chetty.

INDEPENDENTS' NOMINEE

Among the Independents there is not so much activity over this issue, but the name of Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry who was the Deputy President in the last Assembly has been mentioned by a few. The fact that he is also a Muslim is strongly pitted against him, but those who suggest his name argue that in 1925 when Mr. V. J. Patel was elected President of the Assembly, Mr. Rangachariar, who had been the Deputy President in days of Sir Frederick White, continued to be so after having been defeated in the contest for Presidentship.

NATIONALIST SCRAMBLE

The prospect of Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry standing for the Deputy Presidentship is seriously discounted by other parties, particularly the Nationalist Party of Mr. Aney, who has had several conversations on this matter with Pandit Malaviya during the last three days. There was a sort of triangular contest among eleven members of this Nationalist Party for this honour and as soon as Mr. D. K. Lahiri Choudhry found that he had no chance he resigned membership of the Party, thus reducing the strength of this new Party to ten and consequently giving a place in the Assembly Chamber next only to the European group. Mr. Sant Singh, Secretary of the Nationalist Party, was also trying for the Deputy Presidentship, but when he heard that Mr. Akil Chandra Dutt of Bengal was mentioned Mr. Sant Singh immediately withdrew in his favour. Thus Mr. Akil Chandra Dutt has been chosen by the Nationalists.

OTHERS ON THE RUN

This, however, does not exhaust the list of prospective candidates. Sir Henry Gidney's name is also suggested by a few on the ground that during the three days he acted as Chairman, he acquitted himself on the whole well and further that he is the representative of a small minority community. The name of Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja, representative of the Depressed Classes, has been eliminated after the news of his father's death was received in Delhi. Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's name was forgotten as soon as it had been mentioned.

Thus the position is that the contest will finally be between the Congress candidate and Mr. Akil Chandra Dutt unless Mr. Akil Dutt is supported by the Congress Party.

Government are not showing any keenness in this matter.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Junior Cashier. Pay Rs. 60 (permanent). Applicant able give Deposit 500/- cash preferred. Apply Secretary, Post Box 859, Bombay. (3583.)

Wanted—Branch Secretaries, Lady Supdtts. and Supdtts. upto Rs. 250 monthly. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation Ltd., Lahore. (3548).

Corporation of Calcutta.—Appointment of Health Officer. Applications are invited for the post of the Health Officer, Corporation of Calcutta. The selected candidate will be expected to devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office and will not be allowed to take up any outside work or engage in private practice. He must be legally qualified for the practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and in addition must be registered in the Medical Register as the holder of a Degree or Diploma in Sanitary Science, Public Health or State Medicine under section 21 of the Medical Act of 1886 or must possess a Diploma in Public Health of any Indian University. He must possess at least 5 years' practical experience as a Sanitarian or a Health Officer in a city with a population of at least 1 lakh, and he should be able to administer the various Departments employed on the sanitary works of a large city. The pay of the post will be Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,500 (net) by annual increment of Rs. 50 plus a motor car allowance of Rs. 100 per month. The appointment will be a permanent one but will be subject to termination on 6 months' notice on either side. The selected candidate shall be on probation for one year. The appointment is subject to the Provident Fund, leave and other service Rules of the Corporation. At present eight and one-third per cent of the salary is deducted every month as contribution to the Provident Fund and an equivalent amount is contributed by the Corporation at the end of the year which is credited to the subscriber's account. The fund accumulates at compound interest. The person appointed will be required to keep a motor car. The cost of the motor car will, if desired, be advanced by the Corporation and recovered with 5 per cent. interest in monthly instalments spreading over three years. The selected candidate will be required to submit to medical examination before taking up his appointment and to join within one month of receiving the notice of appointment. He will have to submit a declaration under Section 54-A of the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Act, 1933, to the effect that he has not been convicted of an offence against the State or sentenced to imprisonment for a term of three months or more. Applications stating age, qualifications and practical experience together with copies of the most recent testimonials and also stating relationship, if any, with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Councillors, Aldermen and the Officers of the Corporation, should be addressed to the Secretary, Corporation of Calcutta and should reach him on or before the 20th February, 1935. Bhaskar Mukerji, B.A. (Cantab), B.Sc. (Cal.), Offg. Secretary to the Corporation. Central Municipal Office: The 19th January, 1935. (9556)

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted 5 Capable Assistants As Store Keeper and Agent for perfumery goods. Salary Rs. 100 P.M. Travelling and rent extra. For particulars apply BECPWO Post Box No. 6729, Calcutta. (3585).

Wanted Cashier Storekeeper, either sex, for a responsible store. Salary Rs. 125 p.m. with free unfurnished quarters State nationality, age, qualifications, last employed and religion. Cash security essential Rs. 1,500. Box No. 3586, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a whole time lady tutor for coaching two children for Junior Cambridge on Rs 25-5-30 Board and lodging free. Apply with testimonials stating age and experience Mewa Singh, Auditor Itarsi. (3572).

Wanted—A Qualified Civil Engineer is wanted for the combined post of the Public Works and Water Works Engineer in the Burhanpur Municipality. Candidates possessing knowledge of Electrical Engineering and experience in Water Works will be given preference. The post is permanent with benefits of Provident Fund. The candidate wishing to apply must previously obtain a form of application from the undersigned on payment of -/8/-. Applications on the prescribed form only will be considered which will be received up to 1st March 1935. Selected candidates will have to present themselves for an interview at their cost if necessary. The scale of the post is 60-2-110. Subject to emergency cut. J. N. Paithankar, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Burhanpur, 24-1-1935. (9564).

10 SITUATIONS WANTED

Experienced Gujarati audit clerk seeks employment in auditor's firm. Prepared to bring moffusil audits. Low salary accepted. Please write to Box No. 3566, "Bombay Chronicle."

Madrassee Carder, Spinner, seeks service, qualified twenty years under English Spinners. Chettv, Chotalal Chawl, Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad. (3574)

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Hornby Rd., House No. 189-91, 3rd floor. See personally to the owner, 35-37, Bazargate Street, Ratan House. (3587)

Khar Road, Belgamvala Villa, at the corner of 2nd Road, airy, Westerly facing, three rooms, Kitchen. Moderate Rent. Inquire Mr. Belgamwalla, Top Floor, or write to Box No. 3582, "Bombay Chronicle."

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted Baby Austin tourer X or W Model preferred on easy payment terms. Apply sharp with full particulars to Post Box 645, Bombay. (3578).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

New Miraj Hotel, Miraj Road, businessmen's central, families' (any community) ideal resort, excellent food, moderate charge (3523).

44. MEDICAL.

Eatable Hair Dye (Tonic). Rs 40 days internal use turns Grey Hair into Black for life. Besides, it cures wrinkles, dental troubles, increases brain power, eye sight, removes sexual weakness, impotency, keeps young Prolongs life. Price: 40 doses Rs. 11 with postage. Tibbi Laboratory, No. 7, Lahria Sarai (Bihar.) (3584)

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Gentleman desires partnership with Managing Director of Bank Mill or reputed limited concern Please write to Box 3556, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Seven Monthly Fifteen-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate Hundred-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3489)

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Divisional Chief Agents in Bombay Presidency. Attractive terms for capable workers. The Company declared Bonus last year. Apply with particulars to: The Bengal Insurance & Real Property Co., Ltd., 2, Church Lane, Calcutta. (9559.

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle." Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavatam, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura Dehra Dun, Honawar Delhi, Simla Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

71. AGENCIES WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

81. PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

Forged Documents.—H. Benet Handwriting and Finger-Print Specialist is now at the Majestic Hotel, Fort, Bombay, where he may be consulted. (3579).

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted spare parts of the following Tanning Machines:—(1) Baker Seasoning and Graining Machines. (2) Slocomb Staker. (3) Turners' Fleshing, Splitting, Shaving, setting out and putting out Machines. Detailed list can be had from Box No. 9558, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE TATA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of the Scheme of Arrangement sanctioned by extraordinary resolution passed at the meeting of the Debentureholders of the Tata Mills, Ltd., held on the 28th day of December, 1934, the debentures ceased to carry fixed interest as from 1st January, 1935 and the Debenture-holders from that date will be entitled if and when the Company makes profits (as defined in the said Scheme) to cumulative interest at 3 per cent per annum payable thereout.

Debenture-holders are accordingly, notified that the interest at 3 per cent. per annum i.e. Rs. 4-12-10 per each debenture for the last quarter ended 31-12-1934 i.e. before the period of operation of the Scheme, will be paid to the holders of Debentures on their presenting to the Company Coupons Nos. 25 to 29 attached to the debenture certificates for cancellation.

The Debenture-holders are also requested in accordance with the said Scheme of Arrangement to produce to the Company the Debentures held by them for necessary endorsement and alteration.

For and on behalf of the Tata Mills, Limited.
Tata Sons, Limited, Agents.
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1935

9555.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

TENDERS for the supply of Deck, Engine and Saloon stores and for victualling contract for 1935/36 will be received by the Company up to 9th February, 1935. The Company does not bind itself to accept lowest or any tender. For particulars apply personally to Agents—Narottam Morarjee and Co., Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

9540

NOTICE

THE NEW INDIA MATCH COMPANY (BOMBAY), LTD.

The Directors of the above company announce to the public that all powers that were vested by virtue of an agreement with Messrs. Natwerlal & Co., as Managing Agents, and Mr. Natwerlal L. Shah as Ex-Officio Director respectively, have been revoked by the Board of Directors, with effect from 24th January 1935.

The Company will not be responsible for any dealings whatsoever with the above person or persons.

For and on behalf of
The New India Match Company (Bombay), Ltd.,
(Sd.) RAMDAS RANCHHORDAS,
Chairman.

NAWANAGAR STATE RANJIT NURSING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

The new term of the Nursing Class will commence from February next. Female candidates desirous of joining this class should submit their applications to the U/S as early as possible.

This Association has been affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. The course of studies is of three years. On passing the two examinations the Nurse student is given Diploma by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. Lectures are given in Gujarati.

P. M. MEHTA,
M.D.M.S., F.C.P.S.
Chief Medical Officer,
Nawanagar State.

24th Jan., 1935.

9567

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the right of skinning dead animals for one three, five and ten years alternatively commencing from 1st April 1935, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner on 6th February 1935, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.)

The tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay. It should be endorsed "Tender for the right of skinning dead animals."

Forms of tender, specification etc., will be issued to anyone on payment of Rupee one by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Names of all the contracting parties should be specified in the tender.

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer,
Public Health Deptt.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 26-1-1935.

9539

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from registered Medical men for two posts of Clinical Assistants, without remuneration, for a period of 3 months renewable for a further period of 3 months, at the Anti-Venereal Clinic, Health Department, Bombay Municipality. Applications must reach the undersigned before 15th February 1935, and selected candidates will be taken on from 1st March 1935.

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer,
Public Health Deptt.
Bombay, 26-1-1935.

9568

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 24th day of January, 1935, at the instance of RUSTOMJI LIMJIBHAI ELAVIA and Bai BHICAIJI LIMJIBHAI ELAVIA, both of Bombay Parsi inhabitants, the first Mortgagees under the power of sale given by the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of February, 1931, executed by Ebrahim Esmail Cassum Kamadia in favour of the said first Mortgagees, our client was the highest bidder and declared to be the purchaser of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against or to the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easements, maintenance, or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Vanka Moholla in the District and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 1706-1708, and 1723 and New Survey Nos. 1153 and 160, Cadastral Survey Nos. 726 and 727 Bhuleshwar Division and bounded, on or towards the East by Colbhat Lane, on or towards the West by Vanka Moholla, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Sorabji Rustomji Nariman and on or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir Jamsetji Bhajiwalla and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward Nos. 3196-97 and formerly Street Nos. 6 and 7 and now Nos. 9-11.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1935.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9566

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RUTTONBAI, widow of Nusserwanji Rustomji Mistry of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, possession bequest, partnership or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that building, bungalow and outhouses built upon Government land and known as "Choksi Lodge" including the furniture, beds, lamps, lights, etc., situate, lying and being at old Mahar Lines or Bazar Road at Matheran in Taluka Karjat, Zilla Kolaba in the Sub-District of Karjat and assessed by the Municipality of Matheran under B. Plot No. 23, the land on which this bungalow is built belonging to Government admeasures 200 feet x 200 feet and admeasuring according to the Agreement for lease, dated 23rd May, 1921, made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the Vendor's deceased husband Nusserwanji Rustomji Mistry of the other part, thirty-seven Gunthas and bounded on the East by Government Land and B Plot No. 24, on the West by Bazar Plots Nos. 21 and 22 on the North by Government land and B Plot No. 24 and on the South by Government land through which there is a road to Khandala point.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1935.

JHAVERI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9563

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT DEOLALI.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT DHONDI ROAD, DEOLALI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gagrat and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, the Transferees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Jerbai Rustamji Daruwalla and Pirojbai Rustamji Daruwalla, in pursuance of the power of sale, contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 2nd day of October 1928 and in the Indenture of the Transfer of Mortgage dated the 13th day of November, 1933, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Sunday 3rd February, 1935 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Deolali, the undermentioned valuable immovable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate (at Mavji Singvey Bawla) at Deolali Dhondy Road, in Registration Sub-District of Nasik, District Nasik, together with the structures standing thereon containing by admeasurement 3 Acres and 15 Gunthas or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Nasik District under Survey No. 163 and Entry No. 193 and bounded on the East by the land, Book No. 270, and belonging to the estate of Sorabji Cursetji Dhondi, on the South by the land, Book No. 294, and belonging to Jeewanbai Manekji Dorabji Gorshan, on the West by the Bungalow and by the land, Book No. 296 and belonging to Haji Ahmed Haji Hasham Dada and Bai Hawabai Mahomed Khatkhatay and on the North by the land, Book No. 274 and by a Nala (spring) and beyond that by a land called "Burkly" house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Gagrat & Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, the Transferees, at their office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

Private offers are also invited.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 3RD STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Mr. Limji C. Bilimoria, Advocate for Mr. Ahmed Mahomed Mansoor, Administrator to the estate and effects of Bai Fatmabai Ebrahim Hasam Mansoor deceased, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable immovable property on MONDAY, the 28th day of January, 1935, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Pension and tax land with the messuage tenement situate at Kamatipura 3rd Street containing by admeasurement 120 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector's New No. 10365-66-67, New Survey No. 5965-66-67 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 1216 and 1218 Street Nos. 49-51-53 and bounded on the North by sweeper's passage, on the South by Kamatipura 3rd Lane, on the East by the Property of Ramji Sambhoo and on the West by the Property of Ramji Sitiba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Mr. Limji C. Bilimoria, Advocate for the Vendor at his Office at Kalbadevi or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Toyama Maru	7090	14 Jan	31 Jan
Lisbon Maru	7053	14 Feb	18 Feb.
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Jan	11 Feb
Mayebashi Maru	7005	15 Feb	21 Feb
Genoa Maru	6785	25 Feb	3 Mar

*Passenger Steamers with excellent accommodation and services £50-0 Return Japan.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10500	4 Feb.
Katori Maru	10000	19 Feb

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	10700	31 Jan.
Fushimi Maru	11000	14 Feb

HONGKONG-SANFRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	20 Feb
Asama Maru	17000	6 Mar.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	18 Feb.
Heian Maru	11600	9 Mar.

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Drawbacks Of Managing Agency System

SUGGESTIONS FOR STATUTORY CONTROL

Shareholders' Association Urges Appointment Of Committee To Solve Complex Problem

The Bombay Shareholders' Association has submitted to the Special Officer appointed by Government a comprehensive memorandum dealing with the legislative measures required in connection with the managing agency system. The Association has refuted the view expressed by the Tariff Board that in view of the financial assistance rendered by managing agents, the managing agency system was indispensable. In a confidential note specially prepared for the purpose, the Association has referred to numerous instances where companies had come to grief on account of the failure or financial embarrassments of managing agents. The Association believes that the Tariff Board's view would have undergone a radical change if their report had been written after the financial crisis that overtook Bombay in the latter part of 1933.

"ARTIFICIAL PROP-UP"

The Association contends that there is no necessity of the managing agent if companies are floated with adequate capital to cover the block cost and working capital. In its opinion the agency system has been artificially propped up by company promotors deliberately resorting to the policy of undercapitalisation. It draws the attention of the Special Officer to Sec. 39 of the new English Companies Act under which allotment of share capital to the public has been prohibited unless due provision is made for the purchase price of the property to be acquired, working capital and preliminary expenses and submits that a similar provision enacted in India would go a great way in putting down the pernicious system of undercapitalisation and the importance of the managing agent.

The Association contends that the doubt expressed by the Tariff Board as to whether it would be possible to provide by means of share capital the working capital needed is groundless as experience has shown that enough capital is forthcoming for a good concern even in these days and more so in times of prosperity and in this connection the Association refers to the launching of two cement companies some years ago without the help of managing agents. The Association also takes exception to the Tariff Board's statement that they had seldom come across a case in which sufficient funds for working as well as fixed capital had been found in the form of paid up capital even when a company was started under the auspices of a reputed firm of managing agents and in this connection it refers to the formation of several sugar companies which have succeeded not only in obtaining the whole of the issued capital as also to certain companies which had to refuse applications.

UNSTABLE SYSTEM OF FINANCE

As regards the doubt expressed by the Tariff Board whether "it is better to restrict the industrial development than to permit the formation of new companies on the present lines," the Association submits that they have not given due weight to the disadvantages of undercapitalisation which had brought ruin to several companies and that it is not right to sacrifice quality for quantity in the name of industrial development. The Association has examined at length the system of financing followed by managing agents and has submitted that it has proved to be most uncertain, unstable and in several cases positively disastrous. The Association therefore contends that the agency system should be abolished by law in relation to new companies and that with regard to existing companies, it should be statutorily controlled.

The Association suggests that in any case the system should be abolished in relation to banking, insurance and public utility concerns as by the very nature of their business, the managing agency system in their case is unnecessary and unwarranted.

SUGGESTIONS.

The Association then proceeds to make a number of interesting suggestions indicating the directions in which the system should be statutorily controlled. The following are some of the suggestions made.

(1) It should be provided that managing agents should supply adequate finance required for the undertaking on reasonable terms and that, on default, the agency should be liable to termination.

(2) The duration of managing agency contracts should be curtailed Shareholders should be empowered to remove managing agents in case of misconduct, mismanagement, negligence or incompetence and that shareholders holding one-tenth of the issued capital should have power to move the Court for removal of managing agents on proof of their being found guilty of any of the acts stated above.

(3) Managing agents should not be at liberty to resign their office without a just cause except on payment of compensation and at least one member of their firm should be a technical expert.

(4) A register should be kept containing particulars of names and addresses of parties in the agency firm as also of all persons interested in the agency remuneration and that the same should be open to inspection of shareholders.

(5) In the event of a limited company being the managing agent, its issued capital should bear a reasonable proportion of the capital of the principal company and its balance sheet should be open to inspection of shareholders of the principal company.

(6) Appointment of managing agents, renewal, variation or modification of managing agency contracts as well as removal of managing agents should be subject to the approval of the company in general meeting.

(7) All forms of remuneration other than commission on profit should be put down by law. Depreciation, interest on debentures, premium on issue of new shares, profit on sale of capital assets gain in exchange, dividends from subsidiary companies, bounties or subsidies from the State, etc. should be deducted in calculating the managing agents' commission.

(8) A statement certified by auditors should be attached to the balance sheet stating how the agents' commission has been calculated.

(9) Clauses in agency agreements empowering managing agents to contract with their companies or to do any work for them or to occupy any office or place of profit under their companies should be declared void.

(10) Advances or loans to managing agents or to companies under the same management should be prohibited.

BAN ON ASSIGNMENT.

(11) Managing Agents should be debarred from assigning their agreement or office without a special resolution or from mortgaging or assigning their interest in the agency or receiving compensation on winding up or otherwise insisting upon being appointed as managing agents of any other company to which the business of the company under their agency might be transferred in the interest of shareholders.

(12) Directors should have full control over managing agents in respect of all matters concerning the affairs of the company and its balance sheet control over managing agents should be bound to carry out their orders.

Any provision having the effect of restricting or excluding the directors' power should be declared void. The law should define the powers to be exercised by managing agents subject to the Directors' control and those to be exercised by the directors alone acting as a Board.

(13) Provisions exempting managing agents from liability for negligence should be declared void.

(14) Managing agents should not be allowed to nominate more than one representative to the Board and at least three-fourths of the total number of directors should be persons subject to election by shareholders and they should not be connected with or interested directly or indirectly in the managing agency or occupy any office or place of profit under the managing agents.

(15) The practice of inserting unjust and unfair provisions in articles and managing agency contracts should be put down by authorising the Registrar to refuse to register companies which resort to such practice, subject to the right of appeal by the aggrieved party to the Local Government.

(16) Managing agents should be prohibited from engaging in competitive business and they should be disqualified from acting as liquidators.

(17) Legal advisors or auditors of managing agents should not be allowed to act as legal advisors or auditors of companies under them.

(18) Any arrangement which gives undue or disproportionate voting power to managing agents should be prohibited.

(19) Managing agents or members of their firm should not be allowed to vote at general meetings on matters affecting their appointment, removal or remuneration.

The Association has discussed each one of the above suggestions at length and has brought out a good deal of facts and arguments in support of the same.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT URGED.

In conclusion, the Association has pointed out that the probems raised by the agency system are so important and complex that as recommended by the Tariff Board the Government should appoint a committee with a view to an examination of these problems and hammering out, after taking evidence, the amendments necessary and desirable for the statutory control of the agency system.

POLICE MORE ACTIVE IN BOMBAY SUBURBS

Modern Methods Introduced For Prevention And Detection Of Crime

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, January 25.

Under orders from Mr. N. M. Kamte, the Superintendent of Bombay Suburban District Police, the Ghatkopar Sub-Inspector has circulated the following information to the local residents for the detection of crime:—

"When burglaries are committed, the persons concerned disturb the place of offence before the police arrive. The police now have found out that finger impressions can be traced on furniture, glass, papers and other articles. It is not possible to trace impressions with naked eyes but with the use of a special powder, impressions can be easily seen and traced. If these are traced, detection is easier. It is of course necessary that no one should handle anything before impressions are traced."

RESIDENT'S CO-OPERATION SOUGHT.

With a view to keep an up to date information the police have been ordered to keep a register of all persons staying in their limits. The residents are requested to co-operate with them in the matter.

The police intend giving intimation to the residents of convicted servants if any. Information is sought from the residents, regarding knowledge of any suspected persons, by a letter or oral information. The residents have been assured that they would not be bothered by asking them to go over to see the police.

H. P. THACKERSEY GIRLS' SCHOOL

Remarkable Progress In Three Years

The annual function of Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Kanya Vidyalaya (Kalbadevi, Gayvadi) came off on Saturday evening, at the Opera House.

After prayer and 'garba' by the girls of the School, prizes were distributed by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, who presided over the function.

The secretary, Mr. Bhagwandas Vasanji, read his report of the year. The school was started in the year 1931, with only five pupils, and now the strength has increased to 140, and upto the seventh standard education is given to girls.

There was an interesting programme of music, dramatic scenes and garba dances.

Sushila and Kusum who enacted the parts of the Modern Brahmin (comic) and 'Karma" deserve special mention.

It is a happy coincidence that on the Independence Day 'garba' dances with decorations of National flags and songs in praise of Gandhiji were sung. A garba 'Indu Raj' (Moon) with the accompanied of a nice tune was also performed.

Sunderbai Prayji, the donor and proprietor of the school was present.

Due to the occasions of a marriage ceremony in the families of Bhagwandas Vasanji and some other donors, 'lana' was distributed in the shape of a large number of Silver cups and saucers to the girl students.

Drill also formed one of the interesting items. Scenes from 'Vanar raj' and 'karna-kunti' were enacted, (in Gujarati). Mr. K. M. Joshi of Baroda, one of the Trustees then addressed the gathering.

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HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH

Bombay Provincial Board's Activities

The following are extracts from the Report of the activities of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh for the last quarter:—

The Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh have reorganised the Harijan Uddhar Mandal by restricting membership to those who would sign the pledge to abstain from drinking habits and getting elected new office-bearers. The Board in co-operation with the Mandal are carrying out an anti-drink propaganda amongst the Gujerati Harijans.

In the last week of October 1934 a fire broke out at Kasarwadi Dadar where about 102 huts resided by Mahars were completely destroyed. With a view that there may be no overlapping of relief, a Relief Committee of the residents of the locality and representatives of various other organisations including the Board was organised in order to render relief to the distressed.

The President of the Board in order to meet the immediate relief promised Rs. 500 but as response from the public was very good only about Rs. 150 was spent.

The Board also secured the following help in kind: 126 Dhothis from Messrs. Madhavji Thackersey and Co., and 150 Watis from the Dun Alluminium Co.,

MAHATMA'S SUGGESTION

During his Harijan tour in last June Mahatmaji had suggested that the Board should open an eating house where Harijans may also come without hesitation. It was a big enterprise for the Board to undertake. But Mr. Kevalram Bhim Joshi was able to put the suggestion into practice. He opened a cosmopolitan vegetarian Restaurant which exactly serves the purpose which Mahatmaji suggested. The Restaurant is visited by all castes of people including, of course, the Harijans.

The Board appreciated the enterprising spirit of Mr. Kevalram and have given their full support and co-operation for the efficient running of the Restaurant. The Board requested the public of Bombay to visit and patronise the Restaurant and thus support the cause for which Sjt. Kevalram has opened the Restaurant.

The Board sent a memorial to the Government of Bombay on Bombay Money Lenders Bill introduced in the Legislative Council by Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C.

The Board have secured employment for two Harijans.

Members of the "A" Ward Harijan Vyayam Shala gave two public physical culture performances.

The Board have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 20 per month to Mayavanshi K. H. Sabha which is conducting a night school and a sewing class for ladies near Bombay Central Station.

The Board have also sanctioned Rs. 3/8 per month for newspapers for the Balbhim Library at Worli.

FRIEND'S BRUTAL MURDER

Fisherman Gets Transportation For Life

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 26.

A sentence of transportation for life was passed to-day by Mr. D. C. Joshi, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, on Thakya Madhav Patil, a fisherman of Dativre village (in the Palghar taluka), who was charged with the murder of his friend Hari Kamalya in broad daylight on November 1 last.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, Assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared for the crown. and Mr. S. A. Desai, Barrister, with Mr. G. H. Rajadhyaksha for the defence

PROSECUTION STORY.

The prosecution story was that on the morning of November 1 last Thakya, Hari and Harischandra met at the house of the former (accused). After taking toddy they went to Khardi village where they partook of fowl and liquor. In the afternoon they started for home. On the way Thakya had an altercation with Hari over the latter's demand for repayment of a loan of Rs. 100. The accused went ahead to his house and came out with a scythe and severed the head of Hari. Death was instantaneous. Frightened at the sight Harischandra ran away. A 11-year old boy Lakshman was an eye-witness to the tragic incident.

The accused denied the charge.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict that the accused was guilty of murder.

JUDGE'S REMARKS.

Accepting the Jury's verdict, the Sessions Judge observed that the murder was no doubt brutal. The accused was however a young man, and he was a friend of the deceased. There was no previous quarrel or enmity between them. The murder was not premeditated. Both of them were under the influence of liquor. The offence was committed in sudden heat and impulse of the moment the accused having lost temper over the quarrel between him and the deceased that noon. These circumstances were sufficiently extenuating and should affect the question sentence in favour of the accused. Extreme penalty need not be exacted of the accused. The ends of Justice would be vindicated by sentencing him to transportation for life.

Dr. C. N. Natesa Mudaliar's resolution recommending to the Government that at least one lakh of rupees be set apart to relieve unemployment in the city and the mofussil was carried without a division, with the amendment that steps should be taken to relieve unemployment in the Presidency. The Home Member made a sympathetic reply.—**A. P.**

BANDRA PREPARES FOR CONSECRATION TO CHRIST KING

Elaborate Programme For Ceremony: The Apostolic Delegate To Officiate

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Saturday.

Bandra is teeming with excitement and anticipation for the 3rd of February, when the Town will be formally consecrated to Christ King. It will be an unique occasion in the annals of Bandra, and on which account. H. E. The Apostolic Delegate will be coming specially.

Huge preparations are going on for decorating the Compound of St. Andrew's Church, where the Statue of Christ King is erected, and the streets through which the procession will pass. It may be mentioned that the whole function originated with the League of the Sacred Heart of St. Andrew's, who donated Rs. 5,000/- the cost of the monument. The occasion is an all Bandra one, and the 3 parishes are uniting their efforts to make the 3rd of February a day unparalleled in the history of Bandra.

BROADCASTING PLANS.

By the kind permission of the Broadcasting Director and the co-operation of the Telephone Co., arrangements have been made to broadcast the Sunday evening Service.

The celebrations will be preceded by a Triduum in St. Andrew's Church on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next, when Rev. Frs. Dyer, Gracias and Hostalet will preach. In the other two churches, on Friday the Holy Hour will take place.

On Saturday evening an Academy on "Christ King", will be held in St. Peter's compound at which H. E. The Delegate Apostolic and His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay will be present. While Loud speakers will enable the audience to get every word of the lectures, choice music and artistic tableaux will provide entertaining interludes.

On the day of day, Sunday 3rd February, at 8-30 a.m. the statue of Christ King will be solemnly blessed by H. E. The Delegate who will then sing the Pontifical High Mass in the Church.

SERVICE AND PROCESSION.

In the evening all roads will lead to St. Andrew's for, at this function will be present not only the Catholic population of Bandra, but also most of those of Bombay and the Suburbs, who have been invited. The service will begin with a sermon by Rev. Dr. Raymond, after which the procession of the Bl. Sacrament, in which it is anticipated not less than 20,000 persons will take part, will wend its way to the Supari Talao for the first Benediction. Then along the Chapel Road and Hill Road, the procession will return to St. Andrew's. Here the Solemn Consecration of the Town of Bandra will take place. After the address by H. E. The Delegate Apostolic the Solemn Act of Consecration will be resounded from the hundreds of throats invoking Christ King to take possession of Catholic Bandra.

INDIAN LIBERALS AND "REFORMS"

"The Spectator" London, writes:

The surprise caused by the Indian Liberals' unqualified condemnation of the Joint Select Committee's report is a little modified by Mr. Sastri's article in the "Servant of India," in which he makes it clear (as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has done elsewhere) that the Liberals have no intention of refusing to work the new constitution. According to Mr. Sastri if the Liberal meeting at Poona had thought rejection practicable it would have advised plainly. All it did say was that it thought the new order little or no improvement on the old. It becomes increasingly clear that the absence of any reference to Dominion status in the Select Committee's report is the cause of more discontent in India than anything else, and very intelligibly so, for to drop the term at this time of day, after it has passed into common usage with official endorsement, marks definite retrogression at the very moment when it is being sought to convince Indians that the new constitution means substantial progress—as, of course, it does. The mistake should still be repaired.

MOTOR DRIVER JAILED

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Jan. 25.

Mr. D. D. Nanavati, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, sentenced Bhagawat Tatya Mule, a motor driver, to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 304 (A) of the Indian Penal Code. Bhagawat was alleged to have rashly driven his motor when under strong influence of liquor when the motor dashed against a tree and turned turtle, the accident resulting in deaths of three of the occupants in the car, which was a bus plying for hire between Baramati and Malegaon.

A meeting of admirers and friends of late Acharya Rabade was held the other day at Acharya Limaye's place to consider matter of providing for a suitable memorial to Acharya Rabade, who was a leading nationalist candidate of this place. He was also a staunch Congressite.

West Indies Give Splendid Display

SECOND TEST WITH ENGLAND

Constantine And Sealey Miss Centuries By Narrow Margin

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
(Delayed In Transmission.)

PORT OF SPAIN, Jan. 24.

The second test match which will be played for four days between England and the West Indies commenced to-day in glorious weather awd before a record attendance numbering 11,000. Wyatt won the toss and unaccountably sent in the West Indies on a perfect matting wicket. When stumps were drawn for the day the West Indies had made 284 for 9 wickets.

The feature of the day's play was Sealey's innings of 92 made in exactly three hours. Sealey played excellent cricket and hit all round the wicket, his chief scoring strokes being 13 fours.

Constantine, who also made a notable stand, played an aggressive innings and was not out with 72 at the close.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY

When the play was resumed in the second test between West Indies and England, West Indies first innings concluded at 302 runs. Constantine who added 18 runs to his overnight score was eventually caught by Hendren off Smith

ENGLAND GOES TO BAT.

England opened their first innings through Wyatt and Townsend. The start was sensational for England lost their first wicket at 15, the second at 19, the third at 23 and two more wickets without any addition to the score. But Hendren and Iddon who then came together, stayed the rot and carried the score to 94 before Hendren was caught by George Grant off Rolfegrant for 41.

Iddon played magnificent cricket hitting all round the wicket. His score of 73 was made in a stay of ten minutes short of three hours and he reached the boundary 7 times. At the close of play England had made 200 for 8 wickets, Holmes being not with 41.

THIRD DAY'S PLAY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PORT OF SPAIN, Jan. 26.

The third day's play in the second Test between West Indies and England commenced today before 10,000 spectators in perfect weather and on an equally perfect wicket. England began 102 runs behind with two wickets standing. Sealey finished off the innings for a further 58 runs.

England owed much to Holmes who batting for 210 minutes contributed 85 runs which was the top score of the tourists of this innings, remaining not out. Forty-four of his runs came in boundaries.

Farrimond who partnered him was held by Constantine after adding 5 more runs to the overnight score his 66 taking 94 minutes to collect. The England first innings thus concluded for 258.

Martindale who injured his hand yesterday is unlikely to participate further in the match.

WEST INDIES (1st Innings.)

Christiani c Farrimond b. Smith	11
Jones c Farrimind b. Paine	19
Headley c Holmes b Paine	25
Sealey b Wyatt	92
George Grant b Smith	3
Dacosta b Holmes	25
Constantine c Hendren b. Smith	90
Rolfe Grant b. Wyatt	0
Hylton c Hendren b. Smith	8
Achong l.b.w. b. Wyatt	9
Martindale (not out)	0
Extras	15
Total	302

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Smith 26/3 100/4.
Wyatt 17/7 33/3.
Hammond 14/5 28/0.
Paine 26/6 85/2.
Leyland 9/1 33/0.
Holmes 3/1 10/1.

ENGLAND (1st Innings;)

Wyatt c Rolfegrant b. Hylton	15
Townsend l.b.w. b. Constantine	5
Hammond c Rolfegrant b Hylton	1
Ames c Rolfegrant b. Martindale	2
Leyland l.b.w. b Constantine	0
Hendren c Georgegrant b. Rolfegrant	41
Iddon c Headley b Rolfegrant	73
Holmes (not out)	65
Smith b. Rolfegrant	3
Farrimond c Constantine b. Sealey	16
Paine l.b.w. b. Sealey	4
Extras	8
Total	258

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Martindale 17/5 26/1.
Hylton 23/6 55/2.
Constantine 19/5 41/2.
Achong 16/4 27/0.
Rolfegrant 27/8 68/3.
Dacosta 8/2 23/0.
Headley 4/2 3/0.
Sealey 6/2 7/2.

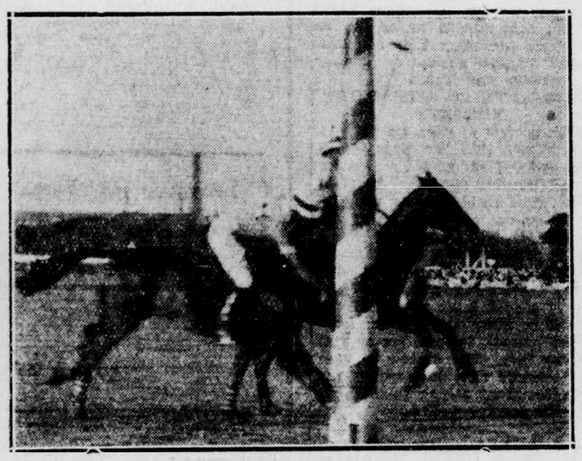
WEST INDIES (2nd Innings.)

The West Indies opened their second innings through Christiani and Jones and fared well making 150 for three at the close.

Christiani c Farrimond b. Smith	8
Jones c Wyatt b Paine	19
Headley (not out)	59
Sealey c Hammond b Leyland	35
George Grant (not out)	21
Extras	8
Total (for 3 wickets)	150

The Nawab of Bhopal (left) snapped while he drove the ball into goal of the other side. Scene from Polo Tournament taken at Mahaluxmi.

The Nawab of Bhopal going out to the field to play polo match on Friday evening.



The Bhopal team striking the ball into their opponents' goal.

JAMNAGAR & DWARKA RAILWAY'S BID FOR TRAFFIC

Rai Saheb Girdharlal Confers With Jamnagar Merchants

(From A Correspondent)

JAMNAGAR, Jan. 23

At the instance of the Railday authorities of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, a general meeting of the Jamnagar Chamber of Commerce was held to-day in the New Grain Market under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, the Dewan Saheb of the Nawanagar State. The meeting was largely attended by all the trade interests in Jamnagar and prominent among those present were Rai Saheb Girdharlal D. Mehta, the Manager and Traffic Superintendent of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, Sheth Alibhai Ababhai Zaveri, Mr. D. L. Saraiya, the Chief Customs Officer of the Nawanagar State, Sheth Valamji Khetshi Sheth, Ottamchand Bhavan, Kumar Shree Madhavsinjhi, the Asst. Traffic Superintendent Mr. M. R. Pandya, the Asst. Engineer and Mr. V. K. Adhia, the Auditor of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway.

Rai Saheb Girdharlal, the Manager of the Railway opened the proceedings and gave a description of the very close connection between the railway and the merchants, whose interests are always intermixed and interdependent on each other. He remarked, how railways have to maintain large departments at great cost viz: Engineering, Traffic, Locomotive, Audit and Management to enable the railway to be in the freight earning condition. The Railway, he said, is just like a big shop selling freight and has, like all commercial concerns, to balance the budget and again seek for profit. The railway has special difficulties of its own, as it has, for instance, to maintain staff, rolling stock, etc., irrespective whether the traffic is brisk or slack. Besides the capital which is sunk on the rolling stock, buildings, permanent way machinery, tools and plant, furniture and fixtures, there is always a depreciation in valuation of the plant year by year.

He remarked that inspite of this, the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway has quoted unremunerative and low rates simply to enable the merchants to develop their trade depending on a foresighted policy that cheaper transport might lead to increased traffic so as to recoup the difference.

ADVICE TO MERCHANTS

Railways, he said, have two main sources of income viz:—passengers and goods, the latter of which is the mainstay. He advised the merchants to send their goods by grouping smaller lots into larger consignments, as small lots besides costing them more, entailed delay, as the railway in order to save the loss caused by running under-load trains have to detain small lots, till the full load is secured for a wagon or a train.

He then deprecated the policy of granting rebate on freight to merchants offering certain quantities of goods. This policy, he added, is unfair, as thereby the bigger merchants only profit, leaving no scope for smaller ones to flourish. The policy, he said is equally detrimental in most cases to bigger merchants who cannot be sure of profit, as the rebate will depend on the conditions of weight being fulfilled.

He then asked the merchants not to look to the railway alone for securing profits for their goods. They must analyse the reasons; the quality of the goods must be examined; their share of profit and working expenses should then be reduced, and if all the efforts fail, the railway should be approached for help and the chances are then better for success, as the railway will be able to afford help so as to retain traffic. He said the railway should be made to share the burden and not to lift the whole burden.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

He then advised the merchants to establish a co-operative society so that merchants trading in certain field can group together to enlarge the scope of their business.

He then narrated how merchants unduly get reduced rates on assurances of offering good traffic to the railway. These assurances had remained unfulfilled in many cases with the result that the railway lost, as the loss in freight can only be covered by extra traffic. He quoted instances of wheat, spirits, cutlery electric fittings, bleaching powder, German silver, cement and tea for which reduced rates, he said were quoted, but sufficient traffic was not offered to pay for the loss in freight.

BID FOR TRAFFIC

He then informed the merchants that arrangements were made to attach load to the afternoon passenger train to ensure quick despatch of goods. He then invited all merchants to see him if they wanted any special facilities for the development of their particular line of trade. He assured them of all possible help in pursuance of the liberal policy of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb Bahadur and the Dewan Saheb to develop trade to highest pitch, by offering all possible facilities. He asked the merchants to help the railway by offering them traffic in preference to other modes of transport viz. air, sea and road, as the railway is an old and tried carrier of freight and hence had a better right to preference.

COMMON PLATFORM

The Dewan Saheb then expressed his pleasure for the occasion, as it was the first of its kind when the railway authorities and the merchants met on a common platform to discuss and evolve a 'modus operandi' for the benefit and development of trade and transport facilities to the mutual advantage of both, and he assured both of them of the best co-operation of the State in the realisation of their aims.

The president and the secretaries after discussing certain points connected with trade development with the railway manager thanked the Dewan Saheb and the railway authorities for their solicitude to render all possible help for the development of their resources.

HOSPITAL WARDER CHARGED WITH CULPABLE HOMICIDE

Thana Lunatic Dies Of Alleged Kick On Stomach

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Jan. 27.

Dr. Dwarkanath Vinayak Karnik, of the Thana Mental Hospital, gave evidence on Friday, when the case came up for hearing before Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate at Thana, in which Sileman Sadalum, a Pathan Warder of the Hospital, stands charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder of Mangalya Budhya, a lunatic patient.

Examined by Mr. N. B. Yeravdekar, police prosecutor, the doctor, who is a formal complainant in this case, stated that the witness was in sub-charge of the hispital for the last eight months. On November 19 last at about 5-30 p.m. Mangalya was brought before the witness, as the former complained of pain in the stomach. Mangalya told witness that the accused had kicked him. As no external injury was noticed, witness kept him under observation. Witness reported the matter to the Hospital Superintendent next morning. On November 20, the patient who was kept in the infirmary, took meals both times, though he had not taken the previous evening. That day till 8 p.m. the patient was all right. The following morning at about 5-15 the head attendant reported to witness that the patient vomitted blood. However, when the witness examined him, he was dead. Witness informed the Superintendent of the patient's death. The Thana Town police were informed, and the inquest was held on the body by a Magistrate at about 10 a.m. on November 21 last.

The hearing was adjourned to January 28.

PARTIES WITHDRAW ALLEGATIONS

End Of Long-Drawn-Out Trials

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Jan. 26.

A curtain was rung down on a series of criminal complaints and counter complaints filed by two Parsi youths of well-known families residing at Bandra as a result of a settlement reached yesterday between the two parties.

Before Mr. R. W. Potnis, Resident Magistrate at Kurla, in the case in which Cawasji Sorabji Laikaka has charged Jal Hormusji Tehsildawo with having uttered filthy language in the presence of a police constable, who had come to serve a summons on the complainant in the evening of March 6 last, on the first floor of the Dubash Mansion, Bandra, Mr. H. K. Nargolkar defence pleader, made yesterday the following application to the Court:—

"The parties in this case have arrived at an amicable settlement and hereby withdraw all the allegations they have made against each other. The parties, therefore, pray that the case be marked as compounded."

The Magistrate granted the application, the consent of the prosecuting pleader Mr. S. R. Oka having been obtained.

It may be mentioned here that the Court had framed a charge under section 504 I.P.C. against the accused only two days before, and had adjourned the hearing to February for cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses.

A. E. S. HIGH SCHOOL ANNUAL SPORTS

The annual athletic sports of the Aryan Education Society's High School was held at the Wilson College Gymkhana grounds on Saturday, Mr. V. S. Velinkar presided on the occasion and Mrs. V. S. Velinkar distributed the prizes.

A noteworthy feature was the interest evinced by the pupils of the High School.

The gymnasium events included Namaskaras, Baithakas, Clubs, Lazim, Malkhamb, Weight lifting Double Bar, Single Bar and Wrestling. The juniors came off brilliantly in the swimming competition.

Prizes distributed, the chairman wished success and prosperity to the institution in this important branch of the curriculum With a vote of thanks to the chair the function terminated.

BOMBAY DEPORTEE JAILED

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, Jan. 27.

A sentence of two months' hard labour was passed yesterday by Mr. R. D. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, on Abdul Raheman Banemiya, a Bomgay deportee, on a charge under section 45 (5) of the Bombay District Police Act for an unauthorised entry into Kurla, the area of Bombay city deportees having been extended to the Bombay Suburban District by a recent amendment to the Act by the Bombay Legislature.

Record Crowds Watch Thrilling Cup Struggles

ARSENAL'S LUCKY ESCAPE AND THRILLING RALLY

LONDON, Jan. 26.

An aggregate of 560,000 spectators watched the cup struggles of whom 61,195 paid £5,162 on the Tottenham ground. This is a record which beats the previous attendance of 55,000 for the cup-tie against Aston Villa in 1921. Despite slippery ground and tricky wind, football was excellent and crammed with thrills. Newcastle who were quicker on the ball and tackled it terrier-like had Tottenham spread-eagled for half an hour. Smith, Newcastle's centre-forward, was carried off injured.

AMAZING GOAL.

After the interval Smith returned and revitalised the Tottenham team. Following a free-kick Hunt scored an amazing goal from close quarters. Newcastle stood still thinking that Hunt was offside. Immediately afterwards Leach (Newcastle) was ordered off the field. Hunt scored again.

STORMY CONDITIONS.

Stormy conditions prevailed in Sunderland where 45,000 spectators were present. Ground was sodden. Twenty minutes from start Carter scored for Sunderland who defeated strongly. After the recess both sides struggled very sternly, but numerous fouls interspersed a good play. Both goal-keepers brought off brilliant saves before Cunliffe equalised following a freekick.

LUCKY ESCAPE.

Arsenal had a most lucky escape when Smith missed a glorious opening in the first minute amid the groans of 40,000 spectators. Thereafter Bastin and Hulme played sparkling football and worried the Leicester defence. Hulme headed in from Bastin's pass after half an hour's play. Arsenal were definitely the superior side, but Leicester made a thrilling rally in the second half. Roberts twice cleared from the goal-mouth.

HARDY FIGHTERS.

Bolton who are hardy cup fighters secured three goals (Milsom two, McNeil own goal) in the last quarter-hour of the first half. Bolton combined cleverly and were very easy winners. Westwood increased the lead twelve minutes after resumption and Briggs replied for Plymouth "Davids."

DESPERATE STRUGGLES.

Bradford City and Stockport put up most desperate struggles. Stockport set furious pace and forced four successive corners Bradford, disorganised by Stockport's offside tactics, were disappointing. The game had an exciting end in which Stockport gave the most impressive display.

TYPICAL KICK & RUSH PLAY.

Bristol held their own against Portsmouth. The game was scrappy, choppy wind causing mistakes, and it was typical kick and rush cup football. After a goalless first half, the game became very spirited on resumption in which sheer desperation with little skill earned Bristol the replay.

Pickering scored for Sheffield United in the fifth minute, whereafter Albion put on three goals in four minutes through W. G. Richardson (twice) and Sandford, thus leading by three to one at interval. Richardson increased the lead in the latter half. Sheffield united deteriorated with the result Carter, Sandford and Gale added a goal each completing the home side's tally of seven.—Reuter's Special.

F. A. CUP MATCH RESULTS

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Following are the results of the matches played in F. A. Cup fourth round:—

Bradford City 0, Stockport 0; Leicester 0, Arsenal 1; Blackburn 1, Liverpool 0; Norwich 3, Leeds 3; Burnley 3, Luton 1; Nottingham Forest 9, Manchester United 0; Southampton 0, Birmingham 3; Tottenham 2, Newcastle 0; Portsmouth 0, Bristol City 0; Swindon 0, Preston 2; Derby 3, Swansea 0; Plymouth 1, Bolton 4; Sunderland 1, Everton 1; Wolverhampton 1, Sheffield Wednesday 2; Reading 0, Millwall 0; West Bromwich 7, Sheffield United 1.—Reuter's Special.

SCOTTISH CUP

Results Of First-Round Matches

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The following are results of the matches played, to-day, in the Scottish Cup first round:—

Partick 3; Stenhousemuir 0.
Valeocoba 1; Dumbarton 6.
Buckie Thistle 1; Beith 0.
Third Lanark 6; Creetown 2.
Dunfermline 1; Hamilton 2.
Forfar 7; Chirnside United 1.
Celtic 4; Montrose 1.
Fraserburg 2; Dundee United 6.
Falkirk 2; Aberdeen 3.
Albion 7; Paisley [illegible]nicals 0.
Queens Park 2, Alloa 1.
East Fife 1; Clyde 2.
Brechin 3; Leith 2.
St. Mirren 3; Peebles Rovers 1.
Rangers 3; Cowdenbeath 1.
Inverness Caledonian 1; Clachnacuddin 3.
Kings Park 3; Edinburgh 1.
St. Johnstone 1; Arbroath 0.
Hearts 7; Solway Star 0.
Ayr 3; Queen of South 1.
Morton 9; Boness 0.
Galston 0; Kilmarnock 1.
St. Bernards 1; Airdrieonians 3.
Berwick Rangers 1; Rosyth Dockyard Recreation 3.
Dundee 1; Motherwell 2.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE MATCHES

LONDON, Jan. 26

The following are results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Stoke 2; Manchester City 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brentford 2; Blackpool 1.
Fulham 3; West Ham 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Brighton 5; Queens Park Rangers 1.
Cardiff 1; Torquay 1.
Clapton Orient 1; Watford 1.
Coventry 5; Newport 0.
Exeter 0; Crystal Palace 6.
Gillingham 3; Bournemouth 1.
Southend 0; Charlton 3.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section.)

Accrington 1; Doncaster 5.
Chesterfield 0; Mansfield 0.
Darlington 0; Southport 0.
Gateshead 2; Hartlepools 1.
Halifax 1; Rochdale 1.
Rotherham 4; Carlisle 1.
Tranmere 0; New Brighton 1.
Walsall 5; Barrow 0.
Wrexham 2; Lincoln 2.
York 1; Chester 1.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY UNION RULES

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Birkenhead Park 11, Headingley 8; Blackheath 8, Royal Navy 3; Bradford 12, Halifax 9; Bristol 12, Newport 3; Cambridge University 5, Harlequins 6; Guys Hospital 18; Gloucester 3; Nuneaton 6, Coventry 3; Oxford University 3, London Scottish 10; Richmond 11, Leicester 8; Rosslyn Park 6, Old Merchant Taylors 16; Portsmouth Services 8, Old Paulines 3; St. Barts Hospital 10, Old Alleynians 0; Neath 6, Aberavon 5; Swansea 10, Cardiff 4; Glasgow Academicals 3, Watsonians 3; Heriotonians 20, Edinburgh University 10.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY NORTHERN UNION RULES

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Barrow 33, Hull Kingston Rovers 2; Batley 9, Castleford 20; Broughton 13, Widnes 6, Featherstone 13, Leigh 7; Huddersfield 8, Hunslet 0; Hull 40, Badford N. 10; Keighley 11, York 3; Leeds 7, Liverpool 7; Rochdale 2, St. Helens 5; St Helens Recreation 16, Oldham 8; Swinton 7, Dewsbury 0; Wakefield Trinity 12, Bramley 0; Warrington 2, Salford 10; Wigan 34, Halifax 6.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD CRICKET MATCH

SYDNEY, Jan. 26.

The following are to-day's closing scores in Sheffield Shield match between Victoria and the New South Wales which commenced yesterday.

Victoria: 420 (O'brien 173, Ian Lee 84 and O'Reily took 4 for 85).

New South Wales: 178 for 5 (McCabe 92).—Reuter.

NAGINDAS MASTER THANKS VOTERS

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-president of the B.P.C.C. writes:

I take this opportunity of expressing through your esteemed paper, my thankfulness to all friends and others who have supported my candidature and helped me at the last Municipal election. I feel really thankful for the confidence shown in me and for the opportunity given to me for further services.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 8, 1991.
Muslim: Shavaal 22, 1353.
Parsi: Amardad 24, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 30m.
High Tide: 4-15, 17-57.
Low Tide: 11-07, 22-56.

Art Exhibition: Bombay Art Society show, Town Hall, open to public daily 9 a.m.—7-30 p.m., till Feruary 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

University of Bombay: The Thakkar Vissonji Madhavji lecture, on "Narmad" by Mr. B. K. Thakore, South Wing, University Buildings, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 29.

Bombay Municipal Elections: Election of councillors by the Electoral College of the delegates of registered Trade Unions in the city.

Art Exhibition: Bombay Art Society show, Town Hall, open to public daily 9 a.m.—7-30 p.m., till Feruary 3.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Mr. D. S. Laud's lecture on "The City's Gardens," Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6-15 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 Noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music.
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music "Parlaphone Potpurri." Selections from the Parlaphone-Odeon lists.
2 p.m. Close Down.
6 p.m. Indian Programme. Light Music. By Ho Ji Sisters.
7 p.m. Instrumental Music. Chowghada—Shankerrao Gaekwad. Violin, Piano and Tabla Solo—Master Mohan. Turkish Clarinet—Sakru Bey. Fiddle—Dhundhiraj Paluskar.
8 p.m. European Programme. Empire Relay.
8-45 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Comiercial News.
9-15 p.m. European Programme:—Weather Report and News Bulletin
9-30 p.m. The Melita Plectrum Orchestra. And Don and Bill. Vocal and Piano.
11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 Big Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra, relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.
8-00 "On with the Show." A Star Variety Bill, with leading Australian Artistes. Presented by William MacLurg.
8-30 The Belfast Wireless Orchestra. Conductor E. Godfrey Brown Eileen Mason (Soprano).
9-15 Sports Talk.
9-30 A Sonata Recital by Florence Hooton (Violincello) and Dorothy Manley (Pianoforte).
10-00 The News.
10-00 Cussin's Excelsior Band, conducted by G. J. May.
10-45 Mantovani and his Tipica Orchestra.
11-15 Close down.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Merry Widow" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Sultana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Baby, Take a Bow" Daily at 6-30, 8 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Carolina" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Crime Without Passion" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"One Night of Love" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Tyrant" Time as usual
GLOBE—"Shah Baheram" Daily at 6-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Karwan-E-Hayat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Wild Cargo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Mask of Fu Manchu" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"King-Kong" Daily at 6, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M. A." Time as usual

BAND AT JOSEPH BAPTISTA GARDENS.

The Band of St. Mary's High Shool will play a programme of music at the Joseph Baptista Gardens, Bhandarwada Reservoir to-day (Monday), commencing from 5-45 p.m. (S.T.).

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN.

Mr. G. M. Leishman (a Scottish Muslim) will speak on "Why I embraced Islam" on Thursday the 31st instant at Jamiat's Hall at 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Mr. Ardeshir M. Modi, M.A., will lecture in Gujrati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Wednesday the 30th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—"Life of Poet Narsih Mehta" (with Music). Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Zaveri, will preside.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Framroze Ardeshir Bode, will speak in Gujrati on "Afringans—Significance and Signification of their Recitals and Ceremonials."

FINANCE MEMBERS' TOUR PROGRAMME.

With reference to the proposed visit of the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member, to Gujarat, the following is the detailed programme. The Hon'blo Member will leave Bombay on Monday night and arrive at Ahmedabad on the 29th, visiting Nadiad the same day. He will proceed to Broach on February 1 and thence to Surat, returning to Bombay on February 2.

SHI RAMKRISHNA CENTENARY

(From a Correspondent)
CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The first meeting of the Sri Ramkrishna Centenary Executive Committee was held at the Albert Hall on Sunday the 20th instant with Sir Justice M. N. Mukherjee in the chair. The revised scheme with two more important items as submitted by the Scheme Committee, namely the idea of establishing (1) a nucleus of a central Fund under the Ramkrishna Mission with a view to helping forward humanitarian activities such as (a) Relief Work during flood, famine, pestilence, etc, and (b) Mass Education, if possible, on vocational and industrial lines and (2) An Institute of cultural Fellowship under the auspices of the Ramkrishna Mission, for promoting mutual understanding and goodwill among all sections of people in India and abroad with Harmony of Faiths as its central theme were unanimously accepted.

A set of Rules for Business as well as the functions of the different Sub-Committees were also discussed and passed.

An Appeal for Funds, which was considered in the meeting will shortly be issued under the signatures of distinguished persons of different provinces.

OUM SAMARTHA BHARAT VYAYAM MANDIR DADAR.

The following further donations have been received. 1 Sjt. B. N. Ambardekar Rs. 25. 2 Sjt. Sawant and Bagwe Rs. 25. 3 Sjt. K. G. Narwane, Managing Director Swadeshi Electric Clock Co facing clock of Rs. 450 and 4 Sjt. Punadikar of Bharat Mela Rs. 350.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Under the auspices of the Public Health Committee of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, the third of the series of Public Health lectures will be delivered on Thursday the 31st instant at 6-15 p.m. at the Bowen Memorial Hall (Y. M. C. A.) 412, Lamington Road, on "Food Laws and Conditions in Bombay" by Dr. J. S. Nerurker. The lecture is open to the Public.

The Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held at the Town Hall, (B. P. W. C. Office room) on Tuesday the 29th instant, at 5 p.m.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTICE.

It is hereby published for general information that on account of the sudden and heavy increase in telegraphic traffic in Gujarat and Kathiawar ordinary telegrams to and from offices in those places are liable to delay.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S S "Akbar" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-0 p.m. on Wednesday the 30th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Alipore" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-0 p.m. on (Tuesday) the 29th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Kifuku Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-00 p.m. on Monday the 28th instant.

GERMAN SOCIETY

Mr. L. G. Khare will give a lecture on "Education in Germany", at the Ram Mohan English School, Girgaum Back Road, on Wednesday January 30, at 5-30 p.m. Mr. S. V. Phadnis will preside. All interested in the subject are cordially invited to attend.

THREE PAPERS' FUND

From January 24, 1934—the date on which the Three Papers' Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund was started—to January 27, 1935—the date on which it was closed,—the total sum contributed by our readers to the Fund was Rs. 2,38,282-12-4 which, together with a sum of Rs. 3,161-4-0 aggregated to Rs. 2,41,444-0-4. This sum of Rs. 3,161-4-0 consisted of (1) a contribution to the Fund of Rs. 1,001 by the Proprietors of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel," (2) share, amounting to Rs. 2,109-10-0, of the sale proceeds of the Special Earthquake Numbers of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and (3) interest of Rs. 50-10-0 accrued on the money lying with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. The amount of Rs. 3,161-4-0 was wrongly described as interest accrued on the current account with the Central Bank of India.

RATIONALIST ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General meeting of the Rationalists' Association of India will be held at Mongini's Restaurant on Thursday, February 14th at 8 p.m. The meeting will be followed by a Dinner which will be open to members and their friends, cost of which will be Rs. 4 per head. Tickets can be obtained from the Secretaries until February 12.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, 29th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort). Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will deliver further discourse in English on "The Age of Zarathushtra."

MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association, a musical entertainment will be given by the Women Students of the Fort Music Class at 4-45 p.m. at the Theosophical Hall, near French Bridge, on Thursday (31st instant) when Mrs. C. P. Blackwell will preside.

Prizes will be awarded to Senior Students.

Portrait Of Late Golevala Unveiled

The Victoria Swimming Bath had a pleasant function on Sunday morning in connection with the unveiling of the portrait of the late Mr. Dadiba C. Golevala a distinguished member of the club.

Unveiling the portrait, Mr. R. P. Masani paid glowing tributes to the memory of the late Mr. Golevala.

The function came to a close with a water-polo match.

PARSI STUDENTS' DRAMATIC COMPETITION

Three Prizes To Be Awarded

The Secretaries, the Young Men's Parsi Association, write:—

A dramatic competition in aid of Poor Students' Scholarship Fund will be held on Sunday, February 10 from 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon at the "Regal Theatre", Bombay. It is open to Parsi Students, male and female, of schools and colleges and to graduates of not more than two years standing.

The competitor will have to declaim a passage in English from any author. No competitor will be allowed more than 12 minutes for the declamation of the piece. Competitors will be allowed a maximum of five minutes for the arrangements of scenes etc.

THREE PRIZES

Two Prizes of Rs. 50 and of Rs. 25 will be awarded to the first two candidates and a third prize of Rs. 20 will be reserved for school students.

Entries to this competition should be sent on or before 1st February 1935 or as early as possible, giving the name, address, name of school or college or date of graduation, to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, P.O. Box No. 828 Bombay.

Tickets can be had from the Y. M.P.A. head-quarters, Bishni House, Laburnum Road, New Gamdevi and from Dr. M. J. Fitter, Habib Building (1st floor) Girgaum Tramway Junction or at the theatre on the day of the competition.

Tickets:—Rs. 1/2 (reserved), 7 annas and 4 annas.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

Editor's Visit To India

From The National Geographic Society U. S. A.

Dr. John Oliver La Gorce, Vice-President of the National Geographic Society of the United States of America, and Associate Editor of the National Geographic Magazine, The Society's official publication, will reach Bombay on February 7 and will travel extensively in India.

Dr. La Gorce has been an official of the National Geographic Society for more than a quarter of a century. With Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, President, he has built the organization during this period into the largest scientific and educational society in the world. Nearly a million members are now on the rolls of the organization.

The Society has for its aim "the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge." During the 46 years of its existence, it has played a prominent part in geographic and general scientific fields by fostering original exploration and research. In recent years it has assisted Admiral Richard E Byrd in his flights to the North and South Poles, and is co-operating in his present exploratory work and also with Mr. Lincoln Elsworth in his Antarctic flights In 1931-32 the Society was a participant in the Citroen-Haardt-Trans-Asia Expedition which, starting in Syria, passed through India in special motor cars and emerged at Tientsin, China. Last summer The Society sponsored concurrently an expedition by balloon of 3,000,000 cubic-foot-gas capacity into the stratosphere, and a series of dives by means of a hollow steel ball far into the depths of the sea off the Bermuda Islands. The stratosphere flight, although its balloon finally crashed, obtained records of the first cosmic ray studies ever made by pausing for considerable periods at predetermined levels. The deep sea dive of Dr. William Beebe established a world depth record of more than half a mile, and brought back data in regard to previously unknown sea creatures that live subjected to the tremendous pressure of great depths.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE.

The "National Geographic Magazine" is truly a force for the international diffusion of knowledge. It goes each month to every country having a postal system. There are more than 2,000 members of the National Geographic Society in India who receive The Magazine regularly.

The National Geographic Magazine is unique among publications. It is devoted entirely to articles which tell in an accurate but non-technical and interesting way of the lands and peoples of the earth—the activities, the economic, the art and architecture, the work and play that the traveller will encounter to-day. The Magazine has made an especial point of fine illustrations. In it are to be found some of the most striking photographs of far near places, that appear in current publications.

In his capacity as an active editor of the "National Geographic Magazine," Dr. La Gorce handles thousands of manuscripts from the four corners of the earth. His present visit to India is a part of one of his periodical journeys to keep abreast of developments and changes throughout the world. He will reach Bombay after crossing the Atlantic Ocean, and traversing the Mediterranean Red, and Arabic Seas. After his visit in Bombay, he will cross India by rail, with visits along the way, and will sail from Calcutta. The remainder of Dr. La Gorce's trip in Asia will include Singapore, Hong Kong, a number of cities of the Chinese mainland and Japan. He will return to America by way of the Pacific Ocean.

Dr. La Gorce is accompanied by Mrs. La Gorce and by Mr. and Mrs. Gene Tunney.

Inconvenience On Bhusawal Platform

The Secretary, G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, Bhusawal, writes:

Bhusaval station is one of the important railway stations on the G.I.P. Railway Line.

At every small or large station, benches are kept for the use of the passengers on the platforms, yet it is curious to note that Bhusaval, is destitute of such convenience. The Company receives the major part of its surplus from the 3rd-class passengers; but arrangements are promptly made for the luxuries of the First and Second class travellers to the detriment of the necessities of the poor third class passengers.

Will the proper authorities look to the said complaint and make necessary arrangements without any further delay?

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Independence Day

Since the Lahore Congress January 26, has always been observed all over the country as Independence Day. One yet remembers with pride the First Independence Day when all Bombay turned out at Chowpatty to affirm independence as their birthright. Saturday's procession was worthy of the importance of the occasion and befitting the traditions of the city. Bombay has earned a worldwide reputation for her wonderful processions and mammoth meetings which are eloquent of the national consciousness of her citizens. The week-end marked a definite return to old times.

In one respect, however, this 'urbs prima in Indis' sorely lagged behind her rival in Bengal. The Calcutta Corporation passed a special resolution that the tri-colour flag should be hoisted on the Municipal buildings which was done accordingly. This is, of course, too much to expect of our motley City Fathers. But the recent elections have infused new blood in our civic legislature and the Congressites will do well to bear in mind the Calcutta precedent and see that the National Flag adorns our municipal buildings on the next Independence Day.

Primary Education In Bombay

The Government of Bombay have refused to admit grants on the expenditure incurred by the Schools Committee on Hindi, Tamil and Malayalam schools in the city. The Government consider that the teaching of these languages should not be treated as admissible for Government grant in view of Rule 4 (ii) of the Rules framed under the City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920 and Rule 3 (2) of the Primary Education Rules, 1924. The above-mentioned rules include teaching in Marathi, Gujerati, Urdu, Kanarese and Sindhi only. The rules also state: "Where, however, there is a demand for education through any other vernacular, suitable arrangements shall be made provided that the average attendance at any school opened for this purpose shall not fall short of 25." A representation has been sent to the Government of Bombay by the Mayor requesting them to make a liberal and independent interpretation of the Primary Education Act and in view of the large number of Tamil Malayalam and Hindi speaking people in the city to admit the grants for these schools also. There are already a number of pupils speaking these languages who attended the school and their number exceeds that required by the Primary Education Act.

STORY OF SCUFFLE WITH POLICE

"Constable Started The Whole Trouble" Says Thana Judge

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Jan. 27.

That the police constable started the whole trouble by unnecessarily trying to apprehend the accused and marening them to the police station, that the accused as free citizens naturally resented the attitude and hence there was a scuffle between them, that the constable must have used the force and the accused in exercise of their right of freedom must have retaliated, was the view expressed by Mr. D. C. Joshi, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, in the course of the judgment delivered yesterday, in the appeal preferred by Ragho Babaji Kadam and Mahadev Lakshman Sawant against the order of the Bandra Magistrate, who convicted the appellants on charges of assaulting public servants and sentenced them each to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default two months' hard labour.

Mr. H. K. Nargolkar, Advocate, appeared for the appellants and Mr. A. V. Chitre, Assistant Public Prosecutor, for the Crown.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The case for the prosecution was that on December 16, 1933 the appellants were going in a tonga of witness Abdul at Malad. Noticing that the occupants were drunk, a police constable asked them to go home straight. On their refusal he and another constable got into the tonga and asked the driver to take it to the police station. The appellants left and refused to go with them. A scuffle took place between them in which the appellants had better of the constables. The latter were severely beaten by the former. The tongawala ran away in fright and later informed at the police station of what happened. A Havildar hastened to the scene of alleged offence. A large crowd had collected at the place. The Havildar was assaulted by the first appellant. They were put under arrest and marched to the police station. The Sub-Inspector of Borivli Police carried out the investigation.

CHARGES DENIED.

The charges were denied by the appellants, who stated that they were assaulted by the constables and the case against them was entirely false.

TECHNICAL OFFENCE.

The Judge set aside the appellants' conviction on a charge under Section 332 I.P.C., but finding them guilty of a technical offence under Section 353 I.P.C. sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each or in default to undergo 10 days' rigorous imprisonment.

The airmail from Lahore arrived at 7-5 a.m. and the airmail from Singapore at 11-25 a.m.

The airmail for Croydon left at 12-55 p.m. with one passenger. —A.P.

Thank You Bombay

GIRL MUSICIAN'S FAREWELL TO CITY

Kumari Padmavati Bai, Puttur, the well-known musical prodigy, writes:—

"On the eve of my departure, I am to thank the Indian State Broadcasting Service, the various public Associations, and the individuals for the encouraging support they gave me, and also to the Press for appreciable references made about my Harikatha performances.

PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A MENTAL DRACULA..... WHOSE MONSTROUS BRAIN FED ON THE SOULS OF THE WOMEN HE LOVED!
CLAUDE RAINS
(THE INVISIBLE MAN)
IN
"CRIME WITHOUT PASSION"
A POWERFUL DRAMA..... YOU'LL SIT HYPNOTIZED WHILE YOU WATCH IT!

THE REGAL
2ND GLORIOUS WEEK!
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Merry with LAUGHTER! Haunting with MELODY! Sparkling with SPLENDOUR!

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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HOUSE PURCHASE BY LIFE INSURANCE & 10 RUPEES DEBENTURE POLICIES A SPECIALITY
PREMIER INSURANCE & BUILDING SOCIETY,
LIMITED
(Security Deposit furnished to the Government as per Insurance Act.)
Head Office:—MADRAS

RECORD OF PROGRESS IN LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS
(DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1934)

MONTH	Amount of Proposals Received	Amount of Policies Issued		
October, 1934	Rs. 1,32,250	Rs. 1,23,000	Amount of Loans and Advances sanctioned to the Policyholders under the Mortgage Loan and House Purchase Schemes during the month of December, 1934.	Rs. 54,750
November, 1934	Rs. 2,31,750	Rs. 1,46,000		
December, 1934	Rs. 4,90,350	Rs. 4,15,800		
Total Business for three months only	Rs. 8,54,350	Rs. 6,84,800	Premium-Income for 3 Months only about	35,000

What the eminent Actuary, Professor K. B. MADHAVA, M.A., F.R.A.S., A.I.A., (Lond.), says:—"I have noted with great pleasure and satisfaction the record of the progress of your life assurance business. Further, the fact that during December 1934, you sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 54,750 under the Mortgage Loan and House Purchase Schemes speaks for itself of the measure of service rendered in that way."

WANTED
CHIEF AGENTS and AGENTS in unrepresented Districts and Principal Towns throughout India, Burmah and Ceylon on a monthly salary of Rs 100 and Rs. 25 each respectively in addition to handsome commission. For further Particulars and Prospectus, apply to:—
237, Angappa Naick St. Mr. G. SOUNDARARAJAN, B.A., B.L.,
Dated 10th January, 1935. Secretary.

Telephone No. 22057. Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 322 Registered No. B-168.

The Bombay Chronicle

Head House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1935

LAME JUSTIFICATION

The Government of India's reply to the protest of the Indian Chamber of Commerce against the Indo-British Trade Agreement shows how difficult it is for them to understand the people's point of view in matters relating to trade with Britain. That Chamber, in common with many other business bodies in the country, condemned the Agreement on the grounds, among others, that it was concluded without prior consultation with Indian public and commercial opinion, that it violated the fiscal autonomy convention and that it would make impossible the development of national industries by protection. The Government of India, however, contend that the Agreement is nothing more than "a formal statement of the principle and practice of the policy of discriminating protection, which have from time to time received the approval of the Indian Legislature". On this doubtful assumption they come to the convenient conclusion that it was not at all necessary to consult commercial or public opinion on a matter involving no new departure in principle or practice.

Untenable Position

Government's contention is absolutely untenable. The mere fact that Government have done several things in the past in the name of "discriminating protection" and secured the approval of an unrepresentative Assembly with the aid of official and other nominated votes does not in the least absolve them from the obligation to consult commercial and public opinion on methods of vital importance to the country. Moreover, the elusive phrase "discriminating protection" can mean, or be made to mean, many things and cannot be regarded as a clear rule without exception, to be enforced whenever Government may think fit without any regard to public opinion. Finally, it is wrong to assume that the present Agreement involves no new principle. It makes it impossible to give a high measure of protection to an Indian industry against Britain even when such protection is needed. This is a principle which neither the Legislature nor the country has accepted before and which no free or self-respecting Legislature will ever do in the future.

End The Agreement

The Government of India profess to be "astonished" at the complaint that the Agreement involves a breach of the Fiscal Autonomy Convention. They then quote the sentence from the Joint Select Committee's report on the Government of India Bill of 1919 which recommended the Convention and naively add that the agreement in question has no relation to the Fiscal Autonomy Convention "as defined in these words". We wish Government had specified the precise words which cover or validate the present Agreement. In so far as the present Convention has any reality about it, it implies in the first place that the Government of India should as far as possible respect the Indian Legislature's demand for tariff protection against any other country and that, when the Government of India do so, the Secretary of State should not intervene. But the Indo-British Agreement makes it impossible for the Indian Legislature to give to an Indian industry any high measure of protection against Britain. And speaking generally, the Agreement puts several vexatious restrictions on the country's tariff autonomy. If the Government of India think otherwise, it is only because they view the whole question mainly from the British point of view. Indians, however, have, with negligible exceptions, condemned the Agreement. And we have every confidence that the Assembly will respect public opinion duly by adopting the Congress Party's motion asking Government to terminate the Agreement.

The New Constitution For India

Though the text of the India Bill, 1935, is not yet available in India, the explanatory memorandum attached to the Bill and published last week makes it quite certain that there is no material difference between the Joint Select Committee's Report and the legislative form its proposals have eventually obtained. The only change, if change it can be called, is that all power in relation to the Government of India is assumed (or resumed?) by the Crown. This power will then be distributed to the various authorities, federal, central or provincial, in India in accordance with the provisions of the Bill. The King will then be "free to delegate such of those as are outside the strict ambit of the Act as he may think fit to the Governor-General or Governors to be exercised on his behalf." It is difficult to say what precisely is the constitutional, juridical effect of this provision. The King of Great Britain owes his title and position to acts of Parliament even though the formal title still describes him as King by Grace of God. The title of the Emperor of India is likewise a creation of a Parliamentary Act. But the powers of the Emperor of India, for example, those in regard to suzerainty or paramountcy over Indian States, or those relating to the land revenue, have been so far not a matter of Parliamentary enactment. What precisely is the origin and the nature of these powers jurists would be puzzled to explain definitely. But the provision in the present Bill, making the King-Emperor "resume" all powers in relation to the governance of India, is a matter which ought to cause the gravest concern to every constitutional thinker in the country. The provision may effect very materially not only the properties and revenues of what we to-day describe as the Government of India and the spending of those revenues: but also of the relations with Indian States, with British Colonies and Dominions, and with other foreign States. In the absence of the specific text, it is not proper to emphasise this point.—so far at any rate as the revenues of India are concerned.—any further. But the point with regard to the relations with the Indian States, the nature of the proposed Federation formed after the accession of the Indian States, and the character of its authority, the extent of its powers, must give rise to the most serious anxiety to every one interested in the maintenance of correct constitutional procedure.

The position of the States "vis-a-vis" the Federation is of particular interest, as provided for in this Bill. "While the States which accede to the Federation will accept the whole Act, the extent of the powers exercisable in relation to any federated States by the Federal Executive and Legislature will be governed by the Ruler's instrument of accession." This means that while the general principle and main framework of the Federation will be accepted by all States,—or rather Princes,—who join the Federation, the exact extent of the subjects for legislation or administration which may be accepted as federal will vary from State to State. There will thus be not a single, harmonious unit of the Indian Federation, but a patchwork quilt of the loosely united States and provinces of India, which will have, very likely, more of differences "inter se" than community of interest. This is not a very encouraging state of affairs, even if we overlook the most serious omission in all these provisions of any mention of the people of the States. What matters, apparently, for the authors of this hybrid creation is the Ruler, not the State; the Prince, not the people. Can this at all be regarded as a liberal, progressive, or democratic constitution? British jurists and statesmen have often argued that Parliament cannot dispossess itself of responsibility for the governance of India, except in favour of the people of India. This is, professedly and presumably, an attempt to pass responsibility for the governance of India upon the people of India through their chosen representatives. In such an attempt, what justification can there be for the studied omission of any mention or reference to the people of Indian States joining the Federation? In this connection, the provision in the Bill restricting the Federal Court to entertain appeals only as regards the interpretation of the Constitution Act, and not as regards acts passed under the constitution by the Federal legislature, seems a needless, and apparently a reactionary, departure from the recommendations in that behalf by the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Apart from these, the emphasis laid in the Bill upon the responsible Ministers' right to "aid and advise" the executive chief is a noteworthy feature substantially diminishing the scope of ministerial responsibility. For the right to aid and advise will only amount to initiating proposals, which may never pass; for the executive chief, though required to obtain such aid and advise, will not in every case be bound to follow that advice or accept that aid. In cases, again, where the Governor or Governor-General, as the case may be, acts in the exercise of his "individual judgment," he will not even be bound to ask for such aid and advice from his responsible ministers; for in departments in which the executive chief has "special responsibilities" laid upon him, his powers are derived by direct delegation from the Crown for which his responsibility is to the Secretary of State, the British Crown's responsible adviser in such matters. In these respects, the Bill could not possibly be more reactionary than the J. P. C. Report; and so it is content to reproduce in legislative form the recommendations of that document.

The Bill, we are told in the memorandum, contains clauses (150 and 426) "giving power (to whom?) to regulate trade relations between India and Burma during the period immediately following separation." The professed object is the minimising of economic dislocation that might result from such separation. The clauses, again, we are told, are, in their present form, only provisional, as discussions are still going on regarding that subject; and the authors of the Bill are pleased not to anticipate the results of this discussion. But all that relates to the Indo-Burmese trade pact; it has no reference to the Indo-British Trade Treaty, which is more ruinous and exploitive than the wildest imagination could foresee. And so the concluding and consoling reflection on this point, viz:—"But whatever form the powers granted to His Majesty in Council by the Bill may ultimately assume, "it is not intended that they should be so exercised as to prejudice the fiscal autonomy which India has enjoyed in the past" can also not apply to the Trade Treaty (?) with Great Britain. Apparently that holds good, even if it should infringe upon and negative the Fiscal Autonomy convention; and there is either no provision in the Bill in connection with that pact (sic.), or there is nothing uncertain or provisional about that provision. Surely the Bill could not possibly be more reactionary than the J. P. C. Report with regard to this.

THE VICEROY'S PLATITUDES

Sham Constitutional "Reforms"

(From Our Special Representative).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

The address of the Viceroy to the Assembly was a tissue of platitudes, which gave not the slightest consideration either to the actual needs of the country or to the real nature of public opinion in India. It is needless to review the observations of the Governor-General in regard either to the foreign relations of the country or the conditions of Indians overseas. In the former, the people of the country are allowed no say; and in the latter the Government of India are impotent to do anything for the Indian people. All that the boasted efforts of his Government have been able to obtain, whether in Zanzibar, or in Kenya, is a stay of judgment that cannot placate Indian opinion and will not meet their demands.

Trade Recovery—Unreal

The Viceroy takes comfort in the signs of recovery noticeable in India's trade returns and in her railway earnings. The figures published so far do not, however, indicate any substantial reason for this optimism,—the more so as the level of prices continues to be depressed, and the chances of Indian economic recovery remain stifled because of the Trade Treaties now being foisted on the country. In the midst of quotas and exchange restrictions that characterise the economic policy of European and American countries, India natu-

(Continued on Page 8)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Mr. Lloyd George May Any Day Join The Labour Party Or The National Government

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Jan. 18.
(By Air Mail).

Since writing last week, the two much discussed events have come off, namely, the result of the Saar plebiscite towards which the eyes of the world had been drawn, and Mr. David Lloyd George's first speech explaining his wonderful "New Deal" towards which many expectant eyes at least throughout the British Empire and even in certain sections of America and France had been drawn. Because of these superlative expectations, the realities have failed to arouse even normal excitement.

Lloyd George

First let us dismiss Mr. Lloyd George. He is one of the public figures who have a tremendous thirst for public admiration and flattery. The older he grows the more thirsty his spirit of vainglory becomes. Let us look back to a few years of his life. As a new member of Parliament with about six or seven years' experience he came to the forefront as a redoubtable pacifist during the Boer War. The unpopularity of the Boer War brought to the Liberal Party a sweeping victory at the poll in 1906. From this time in the prime of his life. Mr Lloyd George set out on an ambitious career inside his Liberal Party. He set to work in three directions aiming to draw the world's eyes towards him.

His First Ambition

His first ambition was to prove to the socialists of Europe how radical capitalism can bestow tremendous social benefits upon the working class and can curb the greed of the rich for the good of the poor. It was his inspiration that led the Liberal Party to working class reform scheme of Insurance and Old Age Pensions, of political advancement for Trade Union members, of improvements in factory legislation, of rising Income Tax, death duties and land tax from which to increase the expenditure on social advancement. He, indeed, put in the background the limited outlook of noted socialists of those days, such as MacDonald, Snowden, Keir Hardie, Hyndman and Will Thorne, most of whom he managed to draw round himself with gaping admiration. Mr Lloyd George's second ambition was to prove himself a genius in finance and an apostle of Free Trade. The long-lived Liberal Government with Mr. Lloyd George as its finance brain increased the budget revenue and expanded British imports as also exports to high record of figures unsurpassed by other nations, and the entire credit for this was given to the principle of Free Trade, especially leaving the weaker markets of the world under the domination of powerful Lancashire cotton kings who were the chief financial and political supporters of the Liberal Party. The third ambition of Mr. Lloyd George which remained boiling in his breast and did not become known to the public for half a dozen years was to prove himself to be a model war-maker. He condemned the Boer War as a wicked war and began to prepare the public mind for a Liberal Party's wars that may be described as just and democratic. The subsequent speeches of Mr. Lloyd George disclose that he was not unwilling to throw challenges to France in the matter of Colonial expansion and to Germany in the matter of world trade supremacy. Fashoda and Agadir were explained by him to the British public as two occasions on which he had unhesitatingly admonished his Liberal colleagues to declare immediate war on France and Germany respectively. He had evidently realised that to live in the history of the world as a much-admired hero one has to be connected with a war and not merely with social, fiscal and commercial reforms of his own country.

In a world of capitalist rivalries, England could not easily become and remain the greatest trading country with over a thousand million pounds of imports and a thousand million pounds of exports year after year. The British were thus pushing ahead with their financial power and their great political opportunities in their vast Empire, with India, Africa and other Eastern countries being at their sole mercy as monopoly markets. The Kaiser's Germany was becoming more ambitious than Mr. Lloyd George's Britain. What the former lacked in Colonial power and banking supremacy, she was making up for by her superiority in science and perseverance in penetration in the world market. Thus it was that Mr. Lloyd George's Liberal Cabinet produced secret and open diplomacy which enabled it to proclaim to the world on the 4th of August 1914 that a war on Germany had become inevitable.

England's War Hero

During the world war Mr. Lloyd George became the biggest and the most-worshipped hero in Britain. In 1919 he became the most dominating figure in all Europe. But wars always create heroes, some local, some national,

(Continued on page 12)

Frankly Speaking

UNITED REJECTION

In response to a demand from the public Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President has issued an appeal calling upon the country to observe Thursday, 7th February, as a day of protest against the J.P.C. Report. The Report has already been universally condemned by almost all sections of the public on various occasions. But a simultaneous country-wide demonstration will be an effective warning to every section of the Legislative Assembly not to misunderstand public opinion on the question. The text of the resolution, recommended by the Congress President for adoption on the occasion, is of a nature that should commend itself even to the moderate political parties in the country. It will be excellent if the same or similar resolution is adopted by the Assembly. Indeed, no effort should be spared to secure the support of all the elected members of that body in rejecting the scheme sought to be imposed upon the country against its will.

THE BARE TRUTH

We are thankful to Dr. Maude Royden that she has not only not misunderstood India but that she has also not hesitated to face the truth about the present situation. Whether it is fortunate or unfortunate, the fact, as she told our London correspondent, certainly is that "India to-day is no more interested in Dominion Status than Ireland was in Home Rule once the Republican movement began. The national political issue dominates everything. Indian women are nationalists first and feminists afterwards, as English suffragettes were during the war." This is the bare truth and this is the only correct angle from which the Indian problem ought to be approached—in the ultimate interests of Great Britain herself.

GUBERNATORIAL BOOSTING

Like every gubernatorial brother of his His Excellency Sir Harry Haig of the United Provinces also indulged the other day in an eloquent defence of the Joint Parliamentary Committee proposals. Addressing the European merchants at Cawnpore, His Excellency, if we may use a slang, let himself go with gusto. He almost began by affirming that "we," that is to say, the British, "believe in the principles of freedom and self-Government, principles which have been taught to generation after generation of young men in the schools and colleges of this land." His Excellency apparently had forgotten, for instance, his own regime as Home Member of the Government of India. But that apart, all that the generation after generation have been taught here is the glory of Great Britain and the British—the rest was politics which was to be rigorously discouraged. His Excellency went on to insist that the British were not only really granting real responsibility, but that they were doing so in pursuance of the "fundamental principles of British policy." History shows why they are granting "responsibility" and the J. P. C. Scheme, what kind of "responsibility" it is.

ALL-PERVADING SAFEGUARDS

But it is His Excellency's contention that the Scheme does grant genuine responsibility. And he seeks to prove it by asserting that "the Governor will have no right to direct that action should be taken except in accordance with the views of his Ministry, *save when one of his special responsibilities is involved or in matters directly reserved to his discretion, such as the grant of assent to legislation.*" The italicised passages constitute a sufficient answer to his Excellency. There is very little indeed that cannot be brought directly or indirectly under the purview of Governor's powers. It is, also, rather significant that His Excellency did not say a single word about the Centre. Was the subject more delicate than "changes" in the Provinces? One word more. The failure of democracy is frequently flaunted as an excuse for "caution" and gradualness. We are not to be given freedom because, says Sir Harry Haig, softly echoing some of his countrymen, "in one country after another in recent years democracy unchecked has issued either in dictatorship or chaos." As a substitute for chaos or dictatorship democracy is certainly desirable. But the issue, which is deliberately forgotten by the traditional upholders of "the principles of freedom and self-government," is freedom v. foreign domination. Examples are glibly quoted of the failure of democracy. Will any Britisher quote one example wherein foreign domination has even been suggested as a substitute for chaos, let alone dictatorship?

RUSSO-JAP CRISIS.

International history will provide many instances of imperialist statesmen eloquently declaiming in favour of peace, good will and friendship while actually engaged in preparations for, or even about to embark on, aggression. Mr. Hirota's pacific speech as Foreign Minister of Japan would, therefore, not be exactly unique, were the contradiction, in actual practice, confined to the advance against China. For it appears from a Dairen cable that Mr. Hirota's authoritative professions are being authoritatively belied on two fronts, the Russian as well as the Chinese. The report suggests that Japanese troops are massing for an offensive against the Soviet and that a struggle for territory between Japan-Manchukuo and Russo-Mongol forces is looming large on the horizon.

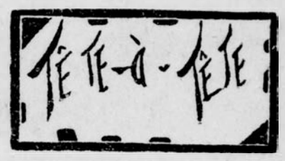
WHITHER?

We earnestly hope the report is either entirely incorrect or altogether exaggerated. It is common knowledge that the Japanese temper has been uncommonly aggressive for a number of years, defying all and sundry from the League of Nations down to China. But if the reported massing of troops develops into actual conflict it may lead to a catastrophe of any extent and intensity, and it will do no one any good. It may lead to a world war—a world war inevitably involves the whole of humanity in horrible miseries unrelieved by any compensation. But even if it is limited to Russia and Japan it will only end in mutual exhaustion and there will be no "fruits of victory." Meanwhile, there is cause for hope of peace being maintained in the denial of the Soviet Government that any Russian detachments are involved.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Gandhiji & Government

The discussion of the Village Industries programme with friends and strangers has naturally absorbed the bulk of the time. "What do you think about the latest move of the Government regarding your Village Industries scheme?" was the question asked by the head of one of the biggest press agencies in India. He had evidently the much-talked-of Government of India Circular in mind. Gandhiji replied: 'I should be very glad if Government were to take the wind out of my sails. Much of the work that I propose doing is what Government ought to do. Let Government do whatever they can do, only let not anything be super-imposed on the people. If Government helped me, I could produce magical results; but it could be possible only if they helped me in the right spirit. There are so many ways in which they could help. They could help with the necessary legislation. But pray don't ask me to express any opinion on what Government are doing. I do not want to criticise their work. If it were necessary, I should write to them. So far as I am concerned, my life is an open book, and there is absolutely nothing that I would keep secret from them.—"M. D." in "Harijan."



Why and what Mr. Shaw Eats.

Headlines.

Not infrequently his words. And your head—in explaining the "why".

* * * *

Apropos of the reported decision of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose M.L.A. to challenge the Government ban on him there is no serious foundation for the suggestion that Mr. M. A. Jinnah has offered to represent Mr. Bose and fight out his case at the Calcutta High Court.

* * * *

The Associated Press learns that, speaking at the Muslim League meeting at Delhi, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan suggested that it would be honourable if Muslims acceded to joint electorate.

The noise that reporters, sitting in the Verandah hear-by, heard may or may not have been "shame shame" shouted by Sir Md. Yusuf, Sir Feroze Khan Noon, Hafiz Hedayat Husain etc. But it was not, according to a semi-authoritative source, the President calling "Order order."

* * * *

"Both Hindus and Muslims had common aims and grievances, and unless the common grievances were removed unity among the communities was impossible."—Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas.

This is lowering the status of our Communalist leaders. They are common misfortunes.

* * * *

"If" declared Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at Delhi, "we are successful in unfurling the National Flag all over India, there will be peace, prosperity and happiness." In India, yes. But don't let's be too narrowly nationalistic.

* * * *

Of the two reasons given by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association for indefinitely postponing the Zanzibar meeting the first and main is the Viceroy's assurance that the Government of India "would continue to do their utmost etc., etc., etc.,

"Optimism" is good and most convincing. But why, then, was the meeting called at all?

* * * *

Doctor Maude Royden, reports our London Correspondent, is going to ten British audiences what Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is a realist, a true pacifist and a genuine follower of Mahatma Gandhi, who will not kill even a fly."

Only two comments are called for.

(1) Speaking on behalf of the petit bourgeoisie and the proletariat, we are confident that the Khan will always make an exception of his non-violence in the case of Bombay bugs, and;

(2) To be (a) a realist (b) a true pacifist and (c) a genuine follower of Mahatma Gandhi is to be guilty of three crimes.

For (a) a realist means one who has a lively and active perception of National rights and duties, (b) a pacifist cannot but be anti-war in all circumstances and (c) as to "a genuine follower of Mahatma Gandhi" vide the secret-open circular of the Government of India.

* * * *

The Bengal Government have decided to release prematurely some prisoners from provincial jails "to avoid congestion."

Good. But "congestion" or anticipation thereof at this period of political quiet? What's the big idea?

* * * *

WORLD'S ONE AND ONLY WOMAN A.D.C.

And She Is Wife of Chinese C-In-C

—Headlines.

And she is one too many—we mean as A.D.C.

* * * *

He—"You are always wishing for what you haven't got."

She—"Well, what else can one wish for?"

Volcanic Activity At Chanchora

Inhabitants In Affected Area Go Panicky

GWALIOR, January 26.

Considerable perturbation prevails among the inhabitants of a locality, 10 miles from Chanchora, in the centre of Gwalior State, where a volcano that has been regarded as extinct for centuries has had a sudden burst of activity.

At night, it is stated, flames from the crator are visible for many miles around, while during the day, volumes of smoke may be seen from great distances.

A further report describes how at certain intervals, the earth trembles during subdued rumblings which, doubtless coupled with reminiscences of the ravages in various parts of India by the earthquake last year, has caused some excitement among the people living in the affected area.

According to an official of the Survey of India, Chanchora is situated in the northern portion of a large area of the Deccan "trap" which covers vast parts of Central India and the Bombay Presidency

These "traps" represent flows of basaltic lava which were exuded from fissures during the cretaceous period, many millions of years ago, since this period of volcanic disturbance.

SURPRISING PHENOMENON

Therefore, although the rocks round Chanchora are definitely of volcanic origin it is surprising, though not impossible, that there should be eruptions in these days.

It is possible, however, that the phenomenon may be due to the putrefaction of vegetation in the subsoil which covers these Deccan "traps" in many places. Such vegetable decay might give rise to minor outbursts of steam and gas, simulating a small volcano.—United Press.

Gold Bars Drop In Sea

Loss From Air Liner

GALE WORKS HAVOC

Luggage Room Found Ripped Open

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Bars of gold worth £6,000 fell from the Hillman Airways' air-liner flying from Paris to England to-day. It is thought that they fell into the sea off the coast of Kent. Sussex.

When the air-liner landed in Essex it was found that the luggage compartment was ripped open by the gale wherein air-liner severely suffered. Other contents of the compartment were also missing.

BALDWIN'S MESSAGE TO PLATT

Conservative Candidate Warned Of Socialist Party's Success

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Mr. Baldwin in a message to Mr. Platt, Conservative candidate from Wavertree states as it has been decided by large majorities to endorse the National Government's policy, it is difficult to see how anybody, claiming support to the Party, whatever his views on the Indian problem can assist a candidature, which avowedly aims at the defeat of an official candidate and discredit the whole policy of the Government

If the views of majority are to completely disregarded and our vote to split by unofficial candidates, success to Socialist Party will be assured.—Reuter's Special.

MONGOLIAN GOVT.'S STATEMENT

MOSCOW, Jan. 26.

Reports that the outer Mongolian force attacked the Manchukuo patrol are denied by the Mongolian Government which states that when the frontier guard approached an armed body of seventeen men in Mongolian territory, the leader of the Mongolian force was seized and fatally wounded. Losses occurred on both sides ensuing in a skirmish.

The Soviet Government denies that any Soviet detachments are involved.—Reuter.

"Valverda" Not In Danger

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Weather having moderated, "Probisher" succeeded in taking "Valverda" en route to Bermuda "Valverda" is not very manageable as the rudder is out of action, but it is hoped to get her steering gear working to-day. "Valverda" is in no danger as a result of recent fire.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 27

The meeting in Essex Hall, London, attended by 200 persons mainly Indian students, affirmed the declaration of Indian Independence in accordance with the Congress decision.—Reuter's Special.

MADAME HALIDE HANOUM

To Deliver Lectures In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The Senate meeting of the Calcutta University to-day, on a motion by Dr. B. C. Roy, sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 as honorarium to be paid to Madame Halide Hanoum, the champion of the women emancipation movement in Turkey, for lectures which she will deliver as University extension lecturer.—United Press.

GOLD CLAUSE CASE

New N. R. A. Chief Optimistic

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

Mr. Donald Richberg chief of the new N.R.A. Executive Board, in an address to the New York State Bar Association, expressed confidence that the Supreme Court in the forthcoming judgment in the Gold Clause Case would meet the attacks on the new deal with "whiff obvious logic."

Mr. Richberg, who is sometimes thought popularly to voice the ideas of the Federal Government, asked the hearers not to forget that the rights of life and the liberty for the pursuit of happiness" (the classic declaration in the Preamble of the American Constitution) although the heritage of Americans, were not self-enforcing and said that the Federal Government were endowed with all powers necessary to provide for, protect and promote general welfare.

"SECURITY MINISTER"

Changes In German Military Organisation

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Jan. 26.

Important changes, it is generally believed, are being made in the internal administrative arrangements, especially in the military organisation.

It is understood that it is likely that Heinrich Himmler will relinquish command of the Black Guard and will be appointed "Security Minister" to control all the police in Germany including the secret police who will be probably strengthened by thousands of recruits drawn from the main body of the Black Guard.

Sepp Dietrich, the Chief of Hitlers Own Black Bodyguard, will succeed in command of the Black Guard, which however, will not include the picked troop of 20,000 men comprising Hitler's bodyguard, and 3,000 men in four garrisons at Munich, Berlin, Cologne and Konigsberg, armed with rifles and revolvers who are stated to be trained for "interior political" purposes.

INDIANS' UNQUESTIONABLE RIGHT IGNORED

(Continued from page 1).

tance of the Indian community in Zanzibar the report states that "the Indian interests demand attention not merely because of their magnitude but their historical importance. There is reason to think that the first British Consulate was established in Zanzibar primarily to safeguard Indian trading interests'. Mr. Winston Churchill in his book "My African Journey' says: "It is the Indian Banker who supplied perhaps the larger part of the capital yet available for business, and to whom even the white settlers have not hesitated to go for financial aid. The Indian was here long before the first British Officer. Is it possible for any Government with a scrap of respect for honest dealing between man and man to embark on a policy of deliberately squeezing out the native of India from regions in which he has established himself under every security of public faith?"

14,242 INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR.

The Zanzibar Protectorate comprises the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Zanzibar has an area of 640 square miles and Pemba 320 square miles. According to the Census of 1931 the total population was 235,428 of whom 186,471 were Africans. Arabs numbered 33,396 and British Indians 14,242. The overwhelming majority of Indians are permanent settlers, born and brought up in the Island; and many of them have lost touch with India altogether. Europeans number but 278. The exportable agricultural produce consists almost entirely of cloves and cocoanuts. Zanzibar produces over 80 per cent of the world's supply of cloves. There is an Executive Council, presided over by His Highness the Sultan and consisting of His Excellency the British Resident and six other officials. There is also a Legislative Council consisting of fifteen members, of whom 9 are officials. There are 3 Arab members, 2 Indian members and 1 unofficial European member.

BILLS BECOME DECREES IN 2 WEEKS!

On the 16th June 1934, the Bills were published for general information; by the end of the month they were no longer Bills: they had, despite vehement opposition, become Decrees. According to Mr. Menon he found the Indian community in a state of panic when he arrived in Zanzibar. "Indians in Zanzibar have just grounds for the complaint that the legislation was sprung upon them and that they were practically confronted with a 'fait accompli.' Within less than a fortnight they found themselves within the coils of a multiplicity of Decrees restricting their rights, their present activities and their future prospects." Even the unofficial European representative complained of the Government's precipitancy.

LAND ALIENATION DECREE

The Land Alienation Decree provides that every transaction (other than a lease of land for a year or less) affecting the land of an Arab or an African shall be by a registered instrument. The alienation of land belonging to an Arab or an African to a person who is not an Arab or an African will be of no effect unless it is sanctioned by the British Resident. The forms in which an Arab or an African may mortgage his land are restricted to:

(a) a usufructuary mortgage with possession given to the mortgagee for a term not exceeding 20 years after which the mortgage debt is extinguished and the property returns to its owner:

(b) a mortgage without possession with a condition that, on the mortgagor's failure to observe the terms of the mortgage, the mortgagee may apply to an authorised officer to be put in possession on such terms as to the period of possession (provided that it does not exceed 20 years) and the amount of principal and interest as the authorized officer deems fit; and

(c) in any other form approved by the British Resident. Under a usufructuary mortgage the mortgagor does not bind himself personally to repay the mortgage money. The period for which an Arab or an African may lease his land is limited to 20 years. If the value of the property does not exceed Rs. 1,500 there is no appeal from the decision of an authorized officer, nor are legal practitioners entitled to appear. The registration of any document which contravenes the provisions of this Decree is prohibited. In the case of what may be called "fictitious sales" oral evidence may be tendered to vary the forms of the document and to show the real nature of the transaction. A moratorium is provided for a period of one year during which no decree or order of a Court for the sale of the land of an Arab or African can be executed.

INDIANS' UNQUESTIONABLE RIGHT

The main objection of the Indian community is that over 80 per cent of the Indians in Zanzibar are permanent residents, many having been born of parents settled in Zanzibar for generations and are Zanzibarians in every sense of the word. They have, therefore, as much right to acquire land as Arabs and Africans. There is no necessity for this legislation; and the statement of Government that land has been passing out of the hands of Arabs and Africans at an alarming rate is not borne out by the facts. Such legislation imports that racial virus into this Island from which it has been happily free. The Decree is retrospective in its effect and seriously affects vested interests. Indians have invested no less than eight million rupees in the land; and if they are to be prohibited from bidding for and purchasing the properties mortgaged to them the properties will fetch next to nothing, and Indians will lose a considerable portion of their capital. The proviso that the Resident may sanction alienation to non-Arabs and non-Africans is illusory. The burden of agricultural indebtedness is not so heavy as has been made out; and there is no justification for a moratorium.

"RACIAL MEASURE"

While conceding that the object of the Decree is primarily economic, Mr. Menon feels that section 4 (the most vital section) lands colour o the impression of the Indian community that it is a racial measure. It draws a distinction not, as the Punjab Lond Alienation Act does, between agricultural classes and non-agricultural classes, but between Arabs and Africans on the one hand and persons who are not Arabs or Africans on the other. With the exception of a handful of Europeans, the latter are almost exclusively Indians. As the Decree stands, however, Indians can legitimately complain, that "an Arab coming from Muscat or elsewhere, however recent may be his arrival in the Protectorate, and, however, ignorant he may be of agriculture, is allowed to buy and sell land belonging to any one, but an Indian settled in the country for generations and thoroughly well conversant with the art of agriculture is prohibited from acquiring Arabs' and Africans' land outside towns, even for residential purposes, without the sanction of the British Resident."

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

The Government have appointed a Commission of which the Chief Justice of Zanzibar is the Chairman, and on which the Indian community is represented by Mr. Tayabali, Bar-at-law, "to inquire into and report upon the problem of agricultural indebtedness in the Protectorate; and having due regard to the interests of creditors to make recommendations for the relief of debtors where such relief appears necessary on grounds of public policy."

The percentage of Indian owners worked out in 1922 at 1.72 per cent; and of plantations and clove trees owned by Indians at 4 per cent and 5.08 per cent respectively. "It may be that at present the Arabs and Africans are less in a position to buy land than hitherto; but so are the Indians. Moreover, a moratorium has been provided for in section 19 for the benefit of the debtors. In any case, so far as Indians have not shown any desire to grab the lands of the Arabs and Africans with whom they have for generations maintained the most cordial relations."

"CRIMINAL TRESPASS"

Dealing with the attitude of the Arabs and Africans towards Indians Mr. Menon states: "While I was in the Island of Pemba, numerous complaints were made to me of the acts of criminal trespass committed by natives on lands belonging or mortgaged to Indians. With the Land Alienation Decree the impression seems to have gone abroad among the Africans that the millennium has arrived; that their indebtedness has been wiped out by a stroke of the pen even as slavery was; and that the properties which had already been sold would be restored to them.

I was informed of a case in which natives forcibly attempted to take possession of land which had been in an Indian's hands for 22 years. The District Officer, Pemba is fully alive to the situation; and it is to be hoped that this tendency on the part of the natives to take the law into their own hands would be nipped in the bud lest anarchy should ensue."

MONEY-LENDERS DECREE

The Amendment to the Money-lenders Decree enables the court to reopen transactions in which goods are sold on credit to an Arab or an African, and, if the Court considers them harsh and unreasonable, to give relief on grounds of equity and fair dealing. The reason for this amendment is stated to be that many cases have occurred in which shopkeepers have been combining the sale of goods on credit with the advance of money to customers; and it is a matter of great difficulty for an ordinary and possibly ignorant defendant to prove that such a person is a money-lender under the principal Decree. In the opinion of Mr. Menon, the money-lenders (Amendment) Decree is unobjectionable.

CLOVE LEGISLATION

The most contentious Legislation passed by the Zanzibar Government consists of four Decrees to the regulation regarding the clove industry. The first of these Decrees establishes an Association under the name of the "Clove Growers' Association", and provides for the management of its affairs by a Board consisting of not more than seven members appointed by the British Resident and a Secretary-Manager who will be the Chief Executive Officer. The Association is entitled to deal generally in and export agricultural produce. The operations of the Association are to be financed chiefly by a levy on all cloves exported from the Protectorate.

Under the Clove Exporters Decree no person may export cloves from the Protectorate unless he has obtained a license to do so from the Licensing Authority which is the Board of the Clove-Growers' Association. The fee for such a license may amount to Rs. 5,000 per annum. No exporter's license may be assigned or transferred without the written consent of the Board of the Clove Growers' Association. Provision is also made for the British Resident to restrict the number of exporter's licenses, if necessary. Further, the Decree requires godowns for the storage of cloves to be licensed.

OBJECT OF A.P. EXPORT DECREE

The object of the Agricultural Produce Export Decree is to enable a system of grading for export to be introduced. It prohibits export of produce until it has been passed either by inspection grading or branding. Power is given to Inspectors to enter premises at all reasonable times for the purpose of examining produce and, if necessary, to order the removal of produce from the place of inspection. There are also penal clauses.

The Agricultural Produce Export Decree provides for a system of grading of cloves for export. The view of the Government is that such grading is necessary in view of the differing requirements of the markets to which cloves are exported.

The report objects to the Clove Growers and Exporters Decrees, as they aim at nothing short of the establishment of a monopoly in the clove trade, and calculated to cause such damage to Indian interests that it is not a matter for surprise that even the allied and seemingly innocuous Decrees relating to the grading and adulteration of cloves have filled the minds of the Indian community with alarm. The co-operative ideal has receded to the background; and the monopolistic idea holds the field.

RIVALRY ENCOURAGED BY STATE

Prior to passing of present Decrees the objects of the Clove Growers' Association were to unite the plantation owners for control of the costs of production, especially of labour rates; for marketing the produce; and for financing the needs of the growers by loans before the harvest and by advances against the value of cloves stored in the godowns. Under the Decree the Association, backed by the resources of the State enters the field of trade direct competition with and in suppression of existing traders, for the purpose of eliminating Indian traders from the clove business. Armed with such powers, privileges and immunities as those noted above the Clove Growers' Association strikes Indian traders as a Leviathan, brushing them aside, casting them adrift and trampling upon that freedom of trade which they have enjoyed for generations.

"ONE MAN'S SHOW"

In bringing the resentment of Indians against Clove Growers' Association to the Government of India the report states: "This feeling is intensified by the belief that it is a "one man's show". Though called the Clove Growers' Association it is not an Association of clove growers. Though predominantly composed of Government officials, it is not a Government Department. Government officials have neither the time nor the aptitude to run a commercial concern. The commercial side of the Clove Growers' Association—and that is the side in which Indians are interested—will therefore be entirely in the hands of its Secretary-Manager, Mr. Bartlett. In other words, Mr. Bartlett who used to be the competitor of the Indian merchants will become their master. His attitude is that in future he would 'feed' the Indian traders, so long as they behave themselves. In fact, he has furnished figures to show that he is already feeding some. But Indians whose forefathers opened up markets for, and practically built up, the clove trade and who as financiers and exports are primarily responsible for the growth of the industry from parochial into world dimensions, bitterly feel the humiliation of having to live on the crumbs from Mr. Bartlett's table.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE LONG NOTICE"

How the Government of Zanzibar were justified in introducing certain decrees in respect of Alienation of Land (Restriction and Evidence), money-lenders, Clove Growers, Clove exporters, and export of agricultural produce is explained in the comments on the various aspects of Mr. Menon's Report on the effect of the recent legislation passed by the Government, on Indian interests. The Zanzibar Government hold that it was not possible to give long notice if the objects of the legislation were to be secured. In the case of the Land Alienation Decree the giving of longer notice would have been likely to precipitate action by mortgages for obtaining possession of mortgaged land, thereby aggravating the evil which the legislation was designed to remedy. In the case of the Clove legislation, it was necessary to bring the new law into effect from the 1st July in order to deal with the new season crop or else to postpone action for another year.

FEAR OF SPECULATION

The position of the clove industry had become so precarious and the indebtedness of the agriculturists had become so serious that the placing of the industry on a sound basis, was, and is, regarded by the Government as an essential first step in restoring prosperity to the Protectorate. Agricultural indebtedness would be greatly alleviated by a general appreciation in the values of cloves, and, therefore, of clove estates, and many estates hitherto insolvent would thereby be restored to solvency, while for others the margin of insolvency would be reduced. The situation, therefore, demanded early action and postponement of the clove legislation would have been contrary to the public interest. There was a further particular consideration. A longer interval between the publication of the draft legislation and its being passed into law would have given opportunities for speculation in stocks, which would have increased the difficulties and dangers inseparable from any attempts to place the clove industry on a proper basis. In both cases, therefore, it appeared to Government that it was essential in the interests of the Protectorate, that action should follow close on the announcement of intention.

"INDIANS AS TRADERS, ARABS AS AGRICULTURISTS"

With regard to Mr Menon's statements relating to the agricultural activities of Indians in Zanzibar, the memorandum points out that however anxious former Sultans may have been to induce Indian agriculturists—and such as are admittedly most capable and

(Continued on page 14).

The Princes' Dilemma

Will They Join The Federation?

(From A Special Correspondent.)

To an outside observer, it is impossible to say, with any degree of precision, what precisely is the Princes' difficulty, which has caused the recent ferment, resignations from official posts and refusals to hold responsible offices in the Chamber. It is, indeed, an open secret that all Princes are not equally enthusiastic in the cause of the Federation, even after safeguards and other changes have been made in the Select Committee's Report to the Princes' liking. For the Federation, when it is an established fact, will not give the Princes that mastery and dominating position which those of them who led the way in support of the principle of Federation had hoped. With an assured strength in the Federal Legislature made up their nomination; and with the Indian Government having a proportion of the Cabinet Ministers from the Princes' nominees; with the control of the Government in India and responsibility for it transferred from Whitehall to Delhi or Simla, the Princes had hoped to secure all the advantages of a closer union with British India for themselves, without any of the disadvantages. But the Report of the J.P.C., while theoretically accepting and conceding the Princes' position and demands, has yet evolved a system of Government, whose one distinctive feature is: no transfer of any substance of power to any section of the Indian people or their representatives. All power, all effective influence, must be, and are, reserved exclusively for the British element; and so the Indian Princes,—or the most sagacious and enlightened amongst them.—must feel as much disappointed and disgusted as any leader of Indian people's opinion.

EXCUSES

Are, then, these resignations, and refusals to serve in the Standing Committee of the Princes' Chamber, the result of this disappointment, and the expression of this disgust? Are the withdrawals of such resignations etc. equally the outcome of that eternal wire-pulling of the Political Department? The story of official coercion has been officially denied; and yet the Princes seem to be unwilling to commit themselves even now, to the idea of a closer union with British India. They procrastinate on the plea that they have yet to see the final Bill embodying in statutory form these proposals of the Parliamentary Committee; they will procrastinate, when the Bill is out, on the plea that they must see the amendments, if any, that Parliament effects before the Bill is passed into law. They will thereafter procrastinate on the plea that they must consider the actual terms of the Instrument of accession. But these are all excuses. They mean, not what they say in words, but that the Princes are disappointed at this mouse-like result of the mountainous efforts to effect a real transfer of power in the governance of India. They dare not say so. They have to use polite euphemisms, and affect considerable circumlocution. Accordingly, whether or not the Maharaja of Bikaner, once such a stalwart of Federation, is now a sadder and wiser man, disillusioned and disappointed. The Princes are more than ever doubtful of the benefits of the proposed changes; and so they hesitate to join the forthcoming Federation. And if the Federation does not come into being, there will be no Responsibility; and so not even that shadow of an excuse will remain in favour of the proposed constitution. One can, therefore, easily understand why there are said to be efforts in high quarters to obtain at least an outward support from some of the leading Princes for the new creation of Sir Samuel Hoare. But will it be forthcoming?

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Municipal Election Scandals

MORE SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORMS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There is complete agreement among those who took an interest in the recent Municipal Elections that the whole affair was a farce and that it must not be tolerated in future.

If most of the voters were intelligent people, anxious to see that competent and serious minded men represent their interests in the Corporation, it is certain that some of the successful candidates in the recent elections would have been rejected without ceremony.

They have succeeded because communalistic feelings appeal to many in this city; because many accepted bribes before giving their votes; because a large proportion of voters do not care an anna who sits in the Corporation or not.

It is stated that in one ward under the nose of the Police and Municipal officials, two lorry loads of Mahomedan imposters were taken to the poll and they were passed off with impunity as real voters! Many individuals were caught with false voting papers, and it is alleged that some bold people actually found their way into the ballot room, pulled voting papers from the ballot boxes and did other amazing things right under the noses of the officials! How is it that such defective arrangements, as alleged by many, were allowed to exist?

At the same time, it is not fair to saddle all the blame for this state of affairs on the Municipality and the Police. The whole system is rotten and must be forthwith overhauled. Whatever might have been the belief in the soundness and fairness of the present franchise of the Bombay Municipality, it has proved in practice to be a dismal failure. As things are at present, it is utterly impossible to identify 70 per cent. of voters. To remedy this, the rupees ten franchise must be abolished and a better sytsem introduced or a reversion to the old method which enabled the authorities at least to identify most of the voters.

I dare say that any suggestion to change the present system will be stoutly resisted by the very people who owe their recent success to it.

Communalism is a disgrace to Bombay. A candidate has only to be a Mahomedan, Parsee, Bania or Christian to see all his "jatwallas" flock around him regardless of his merit or qualifications to represent a word. If he is rich, he is absolutely certain of success, as he can afford to bribe his right and left and people follow him like sheep. I am sorry to say that even Christians show this stupid tendency in supporting their co-religionists!

I don't think that in the name of decency and fairness it would be possible to allow the present system to continue. Bombay has already become the laughing-stock of the world in this respect, and it is certainly not to the credit of

"Urbs Prima in Indis".

II

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Tnere were numerous cases of impersonation at the last municipal elections. In this connection I might suggest to the municipal authorities that at the time of the preparation of the electoral rolls the signatures (and preferably the addresses of the voters be taken on counterfoils. When the rolls have been finally printed these counterfoils be numbered according to the numbers in the printed lists, detached from the original forms and attached on to separate sheets. These sheets should be kept with the clerks issuing voting slips, and the clerks before issuing the voting tickets should compare the signatures. In case of doubt the voting tickets be issued only after the officer in charge is satisfied as regards the identity of the voter.

This would not make impersonation impossible but it would minimise the offence and would not be so costly as the photo system suggested by somebody.—Yours, etc.,

G. V. PANCHMATIA.

Bombay, January 26,

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Bombay Municipal Elections have come and gone, and candidates have been elected to take their places in the new Corporation for the ensuing triennial period commencing from April next. These candidates who have come in through the Ward elections have done so on the votes cast for them by various people—not all of whom were genuine voters, as registered in the various Ward Electoral Rolls. It is a matter of common knowledge that cases of impersonation occurred in thousands in the different Wards, and people voted in the names of registered voters by the simple means of falsely declaring to the election staff the name and address of a registered voter.

This evil has been a constant one in the country, but is now attaining gigantic proportions with the widening of the franchise and the consequent increase in the electoral lists. The only possible means of circumventing the evil is to adopt a system of identity discs worked on the following lines.

Every person qualified for the franchise must, before being duly registered in the electoral rolls, have two copies of a post-card size photograph taken of himself by the official photographer, one copy to go into the official records, and the other to be handed over to the registered voter enclosed in a disc, wherein also the number and name of the voter should be recorded. At various elections, when called upon, the registered voter can only be allowed to exercise his franchise by production of the said identity disc before the election authorities. No safer means of establishing the identity of persons could be adopted than by the foregoing, and even in the possible case of a similarity of resemblance between any two or more persons, a further safeguard can be supplemented by recording a few personal identification marks, e.g., a mole, or permanent scar, a birthmark or the like.

It may possibly be urged that the above system would be costly, but such would not be the case if a small fee, such as annas four be charged to every single person who wants his name to be duly registered. This small fee would not only go to cover the costs (or a portion thereof) of the two copies of the photographs, but it would also help to serve the purpose of 'bona-fide' registrations being made in the Electoral Rolls. At any rate, it would be money well spent and for a very necessary and useful purpose, rather than permitting the waste of time, money, and energy for having elections run which, on present lines, are nothing better than a farce.—Yours, etc.,

ELECTOR.

Bombay,
January 25.

The Viceroy's Platitudes

(Continued from page 6).

rally cannot carry out her programme of recovery, unless she were absolutely and completely free to shape her fiscal and economic policy as she chose in the best interests of her own people and her own industry exclusively. Lord Willingdon and his Government have, however, seen to it, that no such liberty is left to India; and so his remarks about returning prosperity, cautious and hesitating as they are, must be taken with a yet further discount because of the deeds and policies of his own Government.

Safeguards A Reality.

But the real inconsistency of Lord Willingdon's remarks lay in that portion which dealt with the constitutional reforms He had not a word to say about the new Congress members in the Assembly, except a formal welcome, which could compensate for his elaborate regret for those of his supporters that lost their seats at the last general elections, because they had betrayed our popular liberties and sacrificed our national interests. The Congress stalwarts, on their part, observed a degree of decorum and sat in indifferent silence, while listening to the Viceroy's address, which must have made any dispassionate observer feel how completely wide of the mark were the words of the official head of the Indian Government in support of the proposals. Lord Willingdon said he was striking a personal note in that portion of his address which appealed as well as admonished that the J. P. C. scheme was the only possible scheme which it would be unwisdom to turn down summarily. But he provided his own refutation when he declared that the suggestion of his Government in favour of a Direct Election to the future Assembly was turned down by the authors of this precious document. Why did he not resign when he was thus turned down on a point of principle, if he was really honest in what he said? There are, perhaps, many more of such instances of studied disregard to the representations of Indian opinion than the world knows of in this amazing concatenation of a fanatic Parliamentary Committee. The Viceroy urged an argument which would have done credit to a sophist, when he declared that the very safeguards measured the amount of transfer of real power proposed in the Report: for, he went on to ask, had the transfer been so slight as the critics of the Report had declared, what need there could be for any safeguards? Prompted by his sun-dried bureaucracy, or obeying the mandate from Whitehall, Lord Willingdon is conveniently ignorant of the utter absence of any transfer of power, or even any sign of confidence in the Indian people, which the Committee's proposals embody,—except, of course, in mere name. The safeguards are, therefore, not a measure of the transfer of power intended to be made, but a mark of signal distrust, suspicion, and a symbol of the British intention to reserve all real power to the British bureaucracy in India. That is writ large on every page of the Report. To those who have read Mr. Lloyd George's "War Memoirs", and noted the letters Lord Willingdon wrote to him in 1916, the present apologia for this precious scheme of constitutional reform must come as a great disillusionment about Lord Willingdon's own mentality.

Provincial Autonomy—A Sham

The emphasis the Viceroy laid on the Provincial Autonomy embodied in the Report was equally irrelevant and misplaced, because of the innumerable reservations and limitations of real power even in the provincial field, given to the people of the land. To those who have carefully considered the many and varied forms of the Governor's "Special Responsibilities", and analysed the powers and functions assigned to the chief executive or to the Administration collectively, the mention of "Provincial Autonomy" cannot but appear as the most unkindest cut of all, in this utterly indefensible Report. Lord Willingdon has been himself a Provincial Governor, in Madras and Bombay; and so he ought to know better than any other how illusory would be the power of the Responsible Ministers, how limited the scope for their activity, how utterly uncertain the chance of their doing any good to the province, if these reservations, limitations, and denial of their just position and rightful authority are to materialise in the final constitution enacted by Parliament. Lord Willingdon invited his audience to suggest amendments on specific points, while accepting the basic principles of this preposterous scheme; but when the basic principles themselves are so completely undermined, if not perverted and denied, how can any self-respecting Indian accept such a scheme of "reforms"?

Federation—A Name;

The crowning glory,—Lord Willingdon called it the "coping stone" for this wonderful edifice of a new constitution for India, —lies in the principle of Federation. One does not know if Federation would really come to be. One does not know if the actual Bill, and the final shape of the Instrument of Accession for individual princes, would meet with the approval of those concerned. One cannot say if, even at this stage, the Die-hards in Britain would not succeed in worsening still further the Bill by their reactionary amendments. But, even if we set aside these real apprehensions, is the Federation Lord Willingdon so glibly talks of worth the paper on which it is to be enacted? What is to be the lot, under this proposed Federation, of the people in the Indian States? How are the members representing (?) the States in the Federal Legislature,—said to be making up a "Responsible" Government,—to be selected for the purpose? How many are the Departments of State and the functions and powers of government, to be excluded from the purview of responsible ministers of the Crown in India under the proposed Federation? If Lord Willingdon would condescend to give half a minute's thought to these and analogous points, he would not insult the intelligence of his audience, nor betray his own ancient principles of Liberalism, as he has so patently done in this tissue of platitudes, which we know as his Address to the first really popular Assembly elected during his tenure of office.

Remove Untouchability From Statute Law

PREPARE MASS MIND FOR TEMPLE ENTRY

Mahatmaji On What M.L.As. Can Do In Assembly For Harijans

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

Thirty-five members of the Assembly responded to the invitation of Mr. G. D Birla, President, Harijan Sevak Sangh, to hear Mahatma Gandhi regarding the work which they could do in the Assembly towards Harijan uplift. The meeting was held in the Harijan colony, where the number of huts and tents for Harijans are increasing daily.

PREPARE MASS MIND

Facing the mild afternoon sun Gandhiji referred to the firm legislation sought to be promoted in the last assembly and said that as regards the Temple Entry Bill this need not be pursued at the present moment, because obviously, public opinion must be sufficiently cultivated in its favour. The Harijan workers are doing this. The mind of the Hindu mass is passively in favour of it, yet the intelligentsia among the Sanatanists, especially the Pandits, are still against it. In the matter of this kind they could not force the pace by majority votes alone. Those interested in the subject might in the meanwhile make a special study of the subject.

SECULAR QUESTION

As regards the Removal of Untouchability, Bill Gandhiji advised.

This could be pursued to the end. It concerned the civic rights of Harijans and so could be taken by all legislators whether Hindus, Mussalmans or others. Even if the whole of the Hindu opinion were to be against the removal of untouchability still he would advise a secular legislature like the Assembly not to tolerate that attitude, for, in this matter there was no interference with religious rights or religious observance but it was concerned simply with the removal of untouchability from the Statute Law of this country.

SIMPLY INHUMAN

Take for instance use of public wells which was the sorest point. Cattle could approach these wells and tanks but not the Harijans.

It bordered on inhumanity when it was known that in Rajputana thousands of rupees had to be spent for boring wells and yet the Harijans were not allowed to use them.

Similarly about the schools. He could quote chapter and verse on this matter.

DUTY OF HINDU M.L.As.

There were a Bill promoted by Mr. Jayakar and another recently drafted by Mr. Rajagopalachari. Such bills could be further elucidated and amended if necessary but it should be pursued as quickly as possible. It was the bounden duty of Hindus after the resolution passed by the Conference in Bombay under the chairmanship of Pandit Malaviya to support a bill of this kind and for the Hindu members in the Assembly actively to pursue it. The services of the Harijan Sevak Sangh would be available to the members in this matter.

UTILISE ALL HELP

There were other directions wherein the Assembly could help the welfare of Harijans. No doubt Provincial Governments were wide awake and trying to do several things for the Harijans. The activities of the Harijan Sabhas perhaps stimulated their efforts. All that was to the good of the Harijans. The Harijans should take aid from whatever quarter it came provided it in no way compromised their essential interests.

LEGISLATIVE PRESSURE

But the Government could give only according to the regulations and no more. The Harijans Sevak Sangh, however, was not bound by such restrictions. The Assembly was a fit enough body for exercising legitimate pressure upon the Government to see that funds were allotted for the purpose of Harijan uplift. This could be done perhaps by moving a resolution. They could also consult Mr. M. C. Rajah and give him any help he might require.

COMBATING CRUELTY

Lastly Gandhiji referred to the cruel treatment of Harijans in certain parts of India recently. He instanced the case of the recent assault by Zamindars in Meerut on the Harijans over the "Begar" (forced labour) question in which one Harijan is reported to have died. There was yet another report of a tragedy from Cawnpore, full facts whereof were not known yet Then there was the ancient quarrel in Chettinad between Nattars and Harijans the latter of whom were not allowed to wear the cloth they liked. Some of the Nattars were very unreasonable and tried to defend their attitude on the ground of custom. On these and other instances of cruel treatment the Assembly members might put questions and try to do something.

ANEY THANKS

Brief discussion followed, wherein Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Mr K. Nageswara Rao and others took part. Gandhiji was thanked by Mr. M. S. Aney for his advice to the members of the Assembly.

SCIENCE WINS OVER ART

Universal Arts Circle Debate

HOUSE VOTES OVERWHELMINGLY AGAINST PROPOSITION

Admirers and advocates of Art going into raptures over the contribution of Art towards human progress; the champions of Scence, with withering sarcasm, pouring ridicule on the claims of Art; vivacious scenes of an over-crowded house now and then swept off their feet and losing themselves in dins of cheers and counter cheers. These were some of the features of a lively debate held in the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Universal Arts Circle.

The proposition, that "in the opinion of the House, Art can contribute more to the progress of humanity than Science," was defended by an array of speakers, and was challenged seriously by the opposer and members of his way of thinking.

The debate ended amidst an atmosphere of delight with an overwhelming opposition to the proposition which was literally dished out.

Countess Dr. Vera Crassi, President of the Universal Arts Circle, who presided on the occasion, observed that it was for the first time that the Universal Arts Circle was able to organise a debate under its auspices. The speaker hoped that there would be many more occasions when similar debates would be held.

Mr. S. S. Kavalekar, Advocate, then opened the debate. In moving the proposition, he launched a frontal attack on the opposers who went the whole-hog in Science, and castigated them as believing in what was always dogmatic and obstinate.

QUOTES RUSKIN

He asserted that progress was achieved through the sweet and charming contributions of Art, as opposed to cold science. He cited Ruskin as his authority to show that Art always remained a potent factor in the history of human evolution. He quoted Professor A. M. Low, who drew sceptic conclusions regarding the progress and civilisation of mankind through the ages, the character of every nation was fully reflected in its Art, said the speaker, and thus Art contributed towards the moulding of national character of every country.

The one great impediment in the way of Art fulfilling its mission in the world, according to the speaker, was Science itself.

HUMANITY'S GOAL

Mr. G G Shimoga who opposed the proposition, flew off at a tangent in his attacks against the utility of Art. He later rallied to the point and in a brilliant speech narrated the progress of Science, carrying the destinies of humanity in its wake. He found a saving feature in Science in that it did not admit of a show of superficiality that generally characterised Art. He attributed the cause of Indians being so low in international valuation to the lack of scientific precision in their outlook. During the last century the valuable services rendered by Science, he felt, would prove a great help towards humanity finding its goal.

AESTHETIC SENSE

Miss Roshan Khambatta, who supported the proposition, viewed the question as a worshipper of the muse of Science as well as of Art. But considerable reflection over the subject had convinced her that Art, more than Science, had contributed towards the progress of humanity. She contended that man did not live by bread alone, but that his other higher instincts demanded satisfaction and the most powerful of all was the human sense of aesthetics. Though science was pressed into service in constructing a piano, it was the great artist who drew melodious tunes that inspired and elevated life. It was the dreaming idealism of the artist alone that freed the world from its gloom and made it fit to live in.

CHAMPION OF SCIENCE

Miss H. P. Shamdasani on the other hand called upon the audience to face realities that confronted human life. Science always came to the rescue of mankind. The astonishing progress so far recorded was entirely due to the various scientific inventions. Human happiness could be increased through closer application of science in every day life.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya in his weak voice rose to support the proposition.

Miss Kusum Shetty said Art was only secondary in human consideration and Science ruled supreme. She described art as holding the candle to the Deity of Science.

PEACE AND GOODWILL.

Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil, described the present age as neither the Scientific nor the artistic, but merely of greed. The artist gave the very life motive of human actions. The appeal of Art was as constant as the eternal laws of nature, which the Scientists were beginning to discover slowly. There was nothing more vital or dynamic than the perception of beauty. If the artist was really an artist he would always strive for peace on earth and goodwill towards men. Could that be said of Science asked the speaker

NO PRECISE DEFINITION.

Mr. S. E. Megherian who opposed the proposition, poured ridicule over the whole issue and opined that the proposition was absurd in as much as the terms were not capable of a precise definition. Philosophically viewed, it was held by Prof. Sydney Colvin that Art should never be judged from the utility aspect How then could the progress achieved be estimated? According to Oscar Wilde Fine Arts were not held popular, and therefore there could be no progress expected from sources that were not popular. He said that Science remained the basis of every Art in the world for all time. Historically, too he sought to prove that Art flourished irrespective of considerations of human progress or decadence. The Assyrians and the Babylonians built up noblest traditions in Art when their countries were withering under the fierce attacks of the enemy and were about to crumble down.

He declared that Science had given to humanity what Art could not give. Science gave mankind self-respect, and the right to fight for better conditions of existence.

SCIENCE WINS.

After Mr. Kavaleker summed up the debate, the proposition was put to vote and declared lost by an overwhelming majority.

One regrettable feature, however, was that throughout the proceedings, interruptions went on continuously, and even lady speakers were not spared, until Mr. Megherian appealed to the audience to respect the members **of the fair sex.**

EVOLUTION OF GUJERATI LANGUAGE

HOW GANDHIAN UPHEAVAL INFLUENCED BOTH THE TONGUE & LITERARY OUTPUT

Mr. K. M. Munshi Strikes Optimistic Note About Future Of New Gujerat

The 12th annual gathering of the Sahitya Sansad, under the Saraswat Satra Celebrations, was held at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya on Sunday, when Mr. K. M. Munshi presided. A large and distinguished gathering of Gujarati ladies and gentlemen was present on the occasion.

The proceedings began with a national song by ladies after which Mr. Manharram Mehta, Secretary of the Sansad, presented the report of the activities of the Sansad during the last 12 years of its existence.

Mr. Bhanushankar Vyas, the co-secretary presented the report of the Sansad for the last year after its reorganisation.

Thereafter Mr. Munshi delivered his presidential address.

After delivering his address, Mr. Munshi thanked all the workers and actors who had helped in making the proceedings of the Saraswat Satra Celebrations a great success.

Medals and prizes were then distributed. A few remarks were made by Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. J. N Varma and Mr. Chandrawadan Mehta

Mr. Munshi referred at some length to the activities and achievments of the Sansad during the last 12 years of its existence and looked forward to the Sansad contributing its due share in reshaping the life of Gujarat The speaker had chosen a sociological survey of "Gujarat: Old and New" as the subject for his presidential address, in the course of which he discussed the following three questions:—(a). What was the present position of Gujarat as a cultural entity? (b). On which constructive forces, did its development depend? (c). And thirdly, what were the lines of its future development? In the opinion of the speaker, progress depended on the solution of each of these questions.

The speaker, in his first presidential address, when the Sansad was founded 12 year ago had stated that Gujarat was a district—one and indivisible— cultural entity. The history and literature of the province during the last 12 years substantiated the truth of that proposition. He proceeded to discuss the culture of Gujaratis and the factors to which it could be traced. "One who cares to understand the soul of Gujarati culture has to understand the historical background" stated Mr. Munshi. "The history of Gujarat records the interplay of two factors: The individuality of the Gujaratis as a group, to which Gujarat owes its outlook on life, its social forms, its language and literature, and the urge to remain a single social organism; and secondly, the influence of the culture, which originating with the early Aryans, has maintained the homogeneity of Indian life and the continuity of its traditions for the last three thousand years, and which has created forces which stimulated and unified its collective impulses impelling it to find a greater self-fulfilment in the corporate life of India".

GUJARATIS IN BOMBAY

He also referred to the population of Gujaratis in Bombay which was a unique capital for them. It had profoundly influenced the life of Gujarat. "As a capital, Bombay also belongs to Marathi and Kanarese speaking races. Many Sindhis have come to settle here. Races speaking Hindi, Marvadi. Tamil, Telegu and Malayalam form a fair proportion of its inhabitants. This meeting ground for national currents from all over India will always remain national, carrying Gujarat with it. Again, Bombay links Gujarat with Maharashtra, where Sanskritic and Brahmanical influences abound. And Gujarat will continue to receive the inspiration of Sanskritic learning from Bombay more steadily and effectively than at any time since the fall of Patana in A.D. 1927."

INTER-MARRIAGES

Mr. Munshi then discussed one more factor which had great influence on the life of Gujaratis. In old days, the Gujaratis were divided into higher and lower castes, but modern conditions divided them into the town-stock and the village-stock. The fastidiousness and refinement which had been creeping into our town life came in the way of the towns replenishing their vitality from the villages by free intermarriage as before. But there was a more cheerful side of this picture. Inter-caste marriages

(Continued on page 14.)

MAHATMA AND HIS CRITICS

Hutchinson's Survey Of Civil Disobedience Campaign

"DISCONTINUED NOT BECAUSE OF ITS DEFEAT, BUT DUE TO ITS ALARMING SUCCESS"

Mr. Lester Hutchinson "writes in the "Current History":—

In these days of demagogues and forceful personalities the mean and undersized figure of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi is an anachronism in the political world. Yet, with all his apparent meekness and lack of personality, in his own way he is a most effective orator and as arrogant a dictator as any, with a personal following far greater than that of any other politician of modern times.

Although his dictatorship of the Indian nationalist movement has been recently disputed, Gandhi is still the chosen messiah of millions of his fellow-countrymen. He exerts an influence that is not confined to India, for it has spread throughout all Asia and has even penetrated the materialist strongholds of Europe and America. But it is a spiritual rather than a political influence, and it is as a saint that Gandhi has captured the world. His apotheosis in India, where he bears the title of Mahatma, or "Great Soul", is emulated in Europe and America, where he is regarded generally as a saint who strayed into politics.

His meagre appearance, his asceticism and avowed contempt for worldly wealth, his obscure mysticism, his oracular but often incomprehensible utterances, his confusing and metaphysical explanations of his political moves, his spectacular crusades on behalf of "the downtrodden and oppressed", his training as a lawyer and his proficiency in the art of sophistry admirably fit Gandhi for the role of saint. Yet, unlike most of the major and minor prophets, he contributes nothing new to spiritual philosophy. His gospel is a pot-pourri of Tolstoy, the Hindu Vedas, the Sermon on the Mount and theosophy. Based on his saintliness alone, Gandhi's fame would have been localized and transient. He has achieved world fame because his saintliness has been superimposed on his political reputation as a nationalist leader who was once able to shake the foundations of British rule in India.

GERMS OF SATYAGRAHA.

Gandhi's early life was passed in comparative obscurity. Having been called to the bar in England he joined the army of predatory lawyers which is at once India's pride and affliction. Later he settled in South Africa, where he soon achieved a local reputation among his exiled compatriots as a sharp-witted lawyer. It was during this time that he began to study the works of Tolstoy, which provided him with the germs of his theory of "Satyagraha", or the power of passive self-sacrifice over brute force. He soon had an opportunity to test his new theory in practice.

Indians in South Africa at that time suffered under disabilities imposed by a suspicious and unfriendly government. Two of these disabilities, the poll tax and the Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance, caused the Indians to initiate a movement of protest. Gandhi sprang into the leadership of this movement, which he conducted according to his new theory of "Soul Force", or in other words passive resistance. The South African Government was so charmed by this political novelty that it agreed to a compromise. This, Gandhi's first essay in what he was afterward to call "Civil Disobedience", sent his stock high among the Indians in South Africa.

WHY ONLY TO INDIAN?

It is interesting to note that Gandhi's championship of the oppressed was confined only to his fellow-countrymen. As far as other peoples were concerned, his attitude was pro-imperialist. He made this clear by supporting the British Government during the Zulu War and again during the Boer War.

Gandhi returned to India at the beginning of 1914. His South African success had already made his name known in Indian public life, and his eccentricities and religious asceticism soon attracted to him a group of disciples, with whose help he propagated with moderate success his philosophy of "Satyagraha". By the time the World War broke out he enjoyed considerable influence as a religious reformer, an influence which he used in support of the government's propagandist and recruiting policy.

AFTER THE WAR

The war had the general approval of the Indian middle-class, partly because of the promises of political and social reform made by the British Government, but chiefly because of the opportunities provided for the development of native industry. Before the war imperialist policy, interested in preserving the British monopoly of the Indian market and of the natural resources of the country, had been one of indifference toward any attempt at industrial expansion by Indian capitalism. As a result of the policy the development of native industry has been accompanied by a ceaseless struggle against the determined resistance of British capitalism, which, holding political power and controlling the main branches of industry, railways, sea and river transport, banks and the credit system, succeeded in its opposition until the outbreak of war. The war disorganized industry in Great Britain, and that, with the necessity of conciliating the Indian middle-class during this crisis, forced the British to make concessions which were immediately used by Indian capitalists to establish native industry on a firm foundation.

CAPITALIST DISCONTENT

After the war the conflict was renewed on a much wider basis. The government in the first place showed no signs of fulfilling its specious wartime promises. In this renewed conflict Indian capitalism was compelled to find a weapon of offense and it found one in the discontented peasantry. The Indian capitalists resolved to mobilize the existing popular discontent in order to bring mass pressure on the government to force industrial and commercial concessions. The political organization of the middle-class, the Indian National Congress, was given the task of harnessing the economic and political discontent of the lower middle-class, the peasantry and the industrial working class to the chariot of the mill-owners and financiers of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Calcutta.

But the weapon of mass pressure is often a boomerang. The organization of mass discontent for a particular purpose, divorced from the economic interests of the masses, is both difficult and dangerous, and the Indian middle-class began to look for a political philosophy suited to its necessity of utilizing while emasculating a perilous mass movement. It was at this crisis that the Indian middle class remembered Gandhi.

MAHATMA TO RESCUE.

At this time Gandhi had subsided into relative obscurity. He was chiefly occupied with schemes for the spiritual regeneration of his countrymen explaining to his puzzled and doubting followers that Home Rule began with self rule. His habit of indulging in metaphysical puns has become more confirmed with the passing years. He welcomed the chance to put his theory of the efficacy of "Soul Force" and "non-violence" into practice on a much larger scale than he had in South Africa. The agitation resulting from the general dissatisfaction with the proposed reforms embodied in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, and directed against the government's attempt to alter the criminal law on the basis of the drastic recommendations of the Rowlatt Commission, gave Gandhi his opportunity. Within an amazingly short period he mobilized the people on his program of "Satyagraha," and launched an unprecedented movement against what he called "the satanic government."

The immediate success of the movement was so great that it not only shook the very foundations of the government but surprised and alarmed Gandhi as well as the financial and industrial magnates and landlords who supported him.

In spite of Gandhi's fasts and public acts of penance, serious riots broke out all over India, culminating in the violent insurrection of the Moplahs, the Moslem peasantry of Malabar, which was mainly directed against the oppression of Hindu landlords. This rebellion was followed by a serious attack on the police at Chauri Chaura in the United Provinces, which provided Gandhi with a pretext for abandoning a movement which was becoming impossible to control. Accordingly, in February, 1922, the civil disobedience movement was suspended, and a safe program of limited agrarian reform, the Bardoli program, took its place. Having successfully broken the movement Gandhi was arrested and sent to prison obtaining his release in February, 1924, after a serious operation for appendicitis.

C. D. MOVEMENT NOT DEFEATED

Civil disobedience was discontinued by its leaders not because it was defeated but because of its alarming success. Indian capitalism with the help of Gandhi had involuntarily created out of the misery of the people a monster which it was unable to control; it found itself in the role of Frankenstein.

The starving peasant the sweated worker, the impoverished intellectual had discovered the power of organized mass action. This discovery transformed the whole conception of Indian politics as something esoteric and confined to the propertied and professional classes into a mass political movement based on the economic discontent of the illiterate and hitherto despised worker and peasant. It became apparent that in future the pace of political progress would be set by the mass of the people and no longer by the Indian middle class.

SIMON COMMISSION.

The arrival in 1928 of the Simon Commission, appointed by the British Government to study on the spot the problems connected with Indian constitutional reform, precipitated the storm. Its findings were anticipated by the Indian National Congress, which established a committee of its own for the same purpose under the chairmanship of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru. The child of this committee was the famous Nehru Report, which proposed rather vaguely the same status for India as that enjoyed by the Dominions.

The Nehru Report satisfied nobody except the Indian capitalists, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Gandhi and the Congress leaders succeeded at the annual session of the Congress, held at Calcutta in December, 1928, in securing the adoption of a resolution demanding "Dominion Status" on the basis of the Nehru Report. The British Government was given one year in which to comply. This attempt to postpone the issue for a year in the hope of pacifying public opinion did not shelve the problem. The uncompromising temper of the people forced the mid-

(Continued on page 11).

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF GIRL

Arrest Of Suspects

LUCKNOW, January 27.

The manager of a local hotel and several other persons were arrested yesterday in connection with the alleged assault on a girl in the hotel premises. The girl is a relative of the municipal commissioner, and is stated to have been abducted by her assailants. The cries of the girl attracted a party of students, who were passing by. They immediately rushed into the hotel, but were attacked by the kidnappers.

Later the police came on the scene and overpowered and arrested the alleged assailants. It is stated that the girl was abducted several days ago and kept as a prisoner.—A.P.

POLITICS OF RURAL UPLIFT

Government's Indefensible Position

(BY ECONOMIST.)

The Assembly debate on the adjournment motion of Mr. Satyamurti provided considerable material for reflection among those deeply interested in the intricate problem of rural uplift in India. The Government circular suggesting to District officers to be watchful and critical of the new Village Industries Association had naturally aroused suspicions in the minds of the Congress and other nationalist-minded members. The express programme of the Association and the many comments and glosses by the author and spokesman of the Association were too clear and unambiguous to leave any doubt in the mind of any reasonable man as to the peaceful, legitimate and purely economic purpose of this organisation. Nevertheless the official spokesman, Sir H. Craik, Home Member of the Government of India, explaining the Government attitude on the subject, read out a string of quotations in an attempt to show that Government were justified in this their attitude of distrust towards the new association, merely because it was started by Gandhiji while he was still in the Congress, and is even now identified with it.

Unreasoning Suspicion

For what other reason was there in Sir Henry's very perfunctory defence of this absurd attitude of eternal, unreasoning, indefensible suspicion? The long series of quotations from the critics and partisans of the Congress only agreed in this that the new Association was Mahatma Gandhi's creation and that, therefore, it might have some unstated and unknown political objective. To those who urged that the organisation was not enough of a political force; to those who could not find in it sufficient leverage to rouse or reorganise the people for the definite purpose of social reconstruction, Sir Henry's observations had no application; for, the accredited spokesmen on behalf of the organisation had, in answering such criticisms, made quite clear the limited and somewhat slow-going objective of the Association. And even to those alarmist Sanatanists whom Sir Henry held up, despite all appearances, as authoritative exponent of the aim and object, function and activity of the village reorganisation scheme, the terrrors of the new association lie in the silent, non-violent and yet perfectly legitimate revolution in our social system and the economic position of the people, likely to be effected in course of time by its means, than in any menace to the established system of government. For Sir H. Craik quoted the Sanatanist Die-Hard of Madras: but he was hardly fair in holding that up as authoritative, which, on the face of it, was entirely partisan and anti-Congress.

Indefensible Position.

In nothing that the Government spokesman said in defence of their indefensible position was there a germ of logic or an iota of justice. Admittedly in the activities of the Association as at present shaped there was no menace, no offence to the Government established in the country to-day. And if there was no such danger, if neither the law nor the position of Government was endangered by this organisation, why need Government adopt such a suspicious attitude? They say in France: "qui s'excuse, s'accuse." The defence of the Home Member was too irrelevant,—e.g. his threats of punishment to those who allowed the circular to leak out,—too casuistic, too hypothetical,—on a contingency which might never occur, as some of the most profound students of such matters, like Prof. Brij Narain, have opined,—not to create a feeling in the mind of a dispassionate observer that the Government are themselves contemplating a new campaign of repression.

In these circumstances, the result of the adjournment motion cannot but be regarded as a little disconcerting. Why was it allowed to be talked out? The chief spokesman of the Opposition was unable to catch the Chairman's eye, despite repeated efforts, in order that the question be put to the vote and so the motion was talked out, despite a good case, to a sense of general though slight disappointment, which it is to be hoped, will not recur.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

SOCIALIST INTERRUPTION

Chairman Rules Question Out Of Order

BENARES, Jan. 26.

Swami Sampurnanand, Socialist leader, caused an interruption when the Independence resolution was being read by the Chairman at a meeting held here to observe the Independence Day. Swami Sampurnanand interjected the question why the words "truthful and non-violent" were added to the resolution in the face of the rejection by the A.I.C.C. at Bombay of an amendment to add these words.

The Chairman declared the question was not in order, but Swami Sampurnanand went on speaking. Ultimately the Working Committee resolution was passed without any change. The meeting was largely attended and a few enthusiastic boys raised cries of Lenin ki Jai. Prior to the meeting a big procession carrying national flags was taken along the main roads.—A. P.

AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

The Independence Day was celebrated this evening with a silent procession which passed through important thoroughfares of the city and terminated near the Azad Park where Dr. Ansari unfurled the Congress flag.

A public meeting followed at which Dr. Ansari read the Independence resolution drafted by the Congress Working Committee. The resolution was unanimously passed all standing.

Among those present were Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Aney, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Satyamurti, Munshi Iswar Saran and other members of the Congress Party in the Assembly and members of the Burmese delegation at present in Delhi.—A. P.

AT LAHORE

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

The flag hoisting ceremony in connection with the Independence Day celebrations was performed by Mr. R. S. Pandit, son-in-law of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru. Mr. Pandit reminded the audience of the vow taken by them on the bank of the river Ravi when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had unfurled the Flag of Purna Swaraj and exhorted the Punjabis to play a greater part.

Starting from the Congress Office a silent procession of Congressmen carrying miniature tricolours wended its way to the Mori Gate where Mrs. Zutshi read out the resolution which was adopted all standing. A number of houses in the city and the nationalist newspaper office flew Congress flags.—A.P.

AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

The Independence Day was celebrated at Allahabad to-day. A public meeting was held at the Muhammad Ali Park presided over by Mr. Keshodeo Malaviya. The flag was hoisted by Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon. The usual resolution was read and adopted at the meeting.—A. P.

AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26.

Local Congressmen celebrated "Complete Independence Day" in a quiet manner with the minimum of spectacular demonstrations. The programme included a procession, the hoisting of the national flag and reading out without speeches at a public meeting of the resolution drafted by the Congress Working Committee for the occasion.

Important recommendations with regard to women's education made by a committee appointed to examine the Inter-University Board's proposals have been accepted by the Executive Council of the Lucknow University. The Committee recommended co-education for boys and girls in the primary stage up to the age of nine or ten and thought that it was desirable to have a considerable number of women teachers in primary schools—even in those meant for boys. In the secondary stages; however, the committee considered that boys and girls should be educated in separate institutions, but that in a place where there was only one school, girls should not be excluded.—A. P.

AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Jan. 26.

The Independence Day was observed by the Local Congress Committee when the Congress Working Committee's resolution was affirmed at a public meeting this evening.

Before the meeting Mr. Narain-das Bechar, President of the District Congress Committee, performed the flag salutation ceremony.

A number of speakers, including Dr. Chotiram Gidwani, appealed for the enrolment of Congress members and stressed the need for supporting Swadeshi.—A. P.

AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

The Independence Day was observed here to-day. In the morning the National Flag salutation was performed. In the evening a public meeting was held at which the Independence resolution was passed.—A. P.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN NASIK

(From Our Correspondent)

NASIK, Jan. 26.

The Purna Swaraj Day was observed in the city to-day with all solemnity and earnestness that the occasion demanded.

Flag salutation was performed in the Tilak Chawk in the morning and several Congress workers and volunteers went house to house to enrol Congress members in accordance with the new constitution.

In the meeting held this evening on the T. M. Patangan under the auspices of the D.C.C., Dadasaheb Gadre the President, read out the Indipendence resolution which was passed by the audience standing. No speeches were made.

NOTICE TO OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

Examinee Claims Damages

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 27.

Mr. Syed Moinuddin, B.A., has issued a notice to the authorities of the Osmania University, claiming damages amounting to Rs. 12,000, and it is expected that legal proceedings will be instituted shortly.

He alleges that having failed in the M.A. Examination, with his optional subject as Philosophy, he desired to appear for the examination this year as a private candidate, but the University refused him permission on the ground that there was no other candidate and that it would be expensive to make arrangements for holding the examination for the convenience of a single candidate.

Interesting developments are expected.—United Press.

FAMINE CONDITIONS AT RAICHUR

Padmaja To Study Situation On Spot

HYDERABAD, (Dn), Jan. 27

Although His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have sanctioned the starting of famine relief works in the affected areas of the Raichur District, harrowing reports of distress are still being received day by day.

Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, who holds extensive estates in the districts, has just granted a remission of two annas in the rupee in the land revenue collections.

Miss Padmaja Naidu, daughter of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and Vice-President of the Hyderabad Harijan Sangh, and a party of public workers will be leaving this week for studying the famine conditions on the spot.—United Press.

GIDWANI MEMORIAL

Vidyapith Students Appeal For Funds

"We have all been deeply shocked to hear of the premature death of Acharya Gidvani. He had won our hearts by the power of his affection. He left a deep impress upon our lives by his love of learning, fine culture and high character. His eloquent lectures are still ringing in our ears. He sacrificed his all for the country, and infected us with the same spirit of self-sacrifice. He rendered great service in the field of national education in the sense of an education which would fit the youth of the country to take their proper share in the fight for freedom. All his hopes and plans were centred in young men, but many of them have remained unfulfilled, owing to his premature demise. It is up to us, his pupils, to complete his plans and realise his dreams in our own lives. Apart from this, it is necessary that we, as a body, should raise some suitable memorial to this great teacher of youth.

"We therefore address this appeal to all students of Vidyapith and Gujarat public in general. This memorial should be worthy of the high ideals, with which the Acharya inspired us all. We must raise a handsome sum of money and utilise it for some purpose dear to the late Acharya. We have started the Acharya Gidvani Memorial Fund and we are confident that we shall get a generous response from all students of the Vidyapith as well as from the public.

Subscriptions may be sent to any of the places mentioned below: 1. Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati, 2. Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, 3. Navajivan Karyalaya, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad."

The above appeal is issued by Mr. Parixitlal Majumdar, President and Shri. Indumati Chimanlal, Messrs. Vadilal Lallubhai Mehta and Jethalal Jivanlal Gandhi, Secretaries.

Our Dharwar Letter

ELECTORAL ROLL SCANDAL

Sir S. N. Bhutto On "Disgrace" Of "Manipulation"

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, January 22.

The triennial elections of Dharwar Municipal Borough are likely to be postponed on account of alleged malpractices and manipulations in preparing the voters' lists. It may be remembered that Mr. Koundinya, the assistant Commissioner, S.D., made personal inquiries into the voters' lists prepared by the Returning Officer and has sent his report to the Bombay Government. The citizens of Dharwar were eagerly waiting for the decision of the Government in the matter and most of the candidates who were busy in canvassing votes have now stopped canvassing after the inquiry of the assistant Commissioner into the electoral roll.

In the meanwhile Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, the Minister for Local Self-Government Bombay, arrived at Dharwar to-day from Belgaum. He was presented with an address of welcome when all the District Officers and prominent citizens of Dharwar were present. The address was read by the President, Dharwar Municipality after which Sir Shah Nawaz made a suitable reply. In the course of his reply the Minister for Local Self-Government said:—

FORMATION OF KARNATAK PROVINCE.

"You refer to the proposed separation of Sind and its constitution into a separate province; and you suggest that this means that the principle of forming separate administrative units on a linguistic basis has won the day. You express the hope that the time may come when the Karnatak also will be a separate province. On this point I do not venture to express any opinion. As you are well aware, the reasons which have been considered valid for the separation of Sind may not perhaps apply in all entirety to the Karnatak; and I would suggest for your consideration whether you may not be better off as part of the Presidency of Bombay than as part of what may be a small and rather remote unit of the Federation. However, we may leave such speculations for the future."

ALLEGED MALPRACTICES.

"In conclusion, I must, I fear, refer to the very disturbing information which Government have received concerning alleged malpractices in the preparation of your electoral roll. The question is now before Government, and I do not propose to-day to anticipate Government's decision in the matter. But I shall be failing in my duty if I do not point out to you, Mr. President and members of the Dharwar Municipality, that falsification or manipulation of an electoral roll strikes at the root of democratic local self-governing institutions and unlawfully deprives those electors who are really entitled to vote of the due weight which should attach to their vote and thus renders false all the results of the elections. I would ask you to remember that the disgrace of any such occurrence not only extends to the local body in which it is found to have existed, but it casts disgrace on all Municipal and other local self-governing institutions throughout the whole presidency. As matters stand at the moment, I need not refer further to this painful subject."

These remarks from the mouth of the Hon. Minister has created great sensation in Dharwar as the city was busy in election campaigns. It is now anticipated that the Government resolution would be announced in the coming issue of the Bombay Government Gazette.

Selections would, of course, be postponed. But the general sense of opinion is that the life of the present Board should not be extended, as it is responsible for the preparation of the lists which are alleged to have been manipulated by it. Moreover, about 6 months back, great efforts were made by the present Board to extend its life for one year more; but it failed. If now the life is extended the object of the present Board is achieved. The whole city is now waiting for the order of the Government in connection with the elections.

Our Indore Letter

AERODROME AT INDORE

Holkar College Debate On J. P. C. Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, January 25.

The question of having a suitable Aero-drome for Indore, on the Bombay-Agra Road, is said to be receiving the attention of the Holkar State. Being a trading centre, Indore should occupy an important place on the air-routes of India.

JAIN TEMPLE THEFT.

In connection with the reported theft at the Sanawad Jain Temple, the Indore City Police, acting on the information that some of the stolen property had been brought to Indore for disposal, have arrested five persons one of whom is said to be a dismissed constable, while another is a Police Constable of the Indore Special Reserve Force.

Mr. S. M. Bapua, Prime Minister, who had been to Delhi to attend the meetings of the States' Ministers, has returned to Indore to-day.

"The J. P. C. Report is unacceptable to India" was the subject of a lively debate recently held at the Holkar College. The proposition, when put to vote, was declared carried by overwhelming majority.

NATIONALIST FOR THE CHAIR

Broach Dt. Local Board Election

(From Our Correspondent)

BROACH, Jan. 24.

The municipal staff met last Tuesday to mourn the loss of their secretary Mr. Shapurji J. Doctor.

Mr. F. H. Kazi moved the following resolution: "This meeting mourns with regret the untimely death of Mr. Shapurji and shows its full sympathy to the relatives of the diseased. This meeting further resolves to put an oil painting of the late Mr. Shapurji to commemorate his name.

EDUCATIONIST HONOURED

The residents of Ikhar gave an "At Home" in honour of Mr. Ebrahimbhai. Alibhai Patel, last Sunday. Navab Nasrullakhan of Amod presided. Khan Bahadur Alibhai E. Patel. Mr. Narharilal. K. Desai and Mohammad Adam Patel paid glowing tributes to the services rendered by Mr. Ibrahimbhai as an educationist to the Broach district. Saiyad Asodali M. Doctor said that Mr. Ibrahimbhai gave up his study of law during non-co-operation. He pursued the life of a farmer for two years, and then came to Broach where he founded a high school. Mr. Patel is a habitual wearer of Khadi and the Pioneer High School founded by him gives secondary education to all the students of the District without the distinction of caste and creed.

NATIONALISTS SCORE

There was a great struggle between nationalists and other members of the Broach District Local Board to capture the presidential chair. There were two candidates in the field. Mr. Haribhai J. Amin and Sardar Bhasaheb of Kervada. The presidential election took place to-day at 2 p.m. and the nationalist candidate Sjt. Haribhai J. Amin scored a victory over his rival by one vote.

MALARIA HAVOC IN CEYLON

Many Villages Abandoned By People

COLOMBO, Jan. 26.

Although contrary reports have been given by many local newspapers and Foreign Correspondents here. there is not the slightest abatement in the malaria epidemic.

In the Wanni thousands are starving. Inured as these poor people are to the ravages of malaria year in and year out, the virulence of the present outbreak has prostrated them in a manner they had never bargained for. And what baffles their understanding is the frequency of the relapses, which have made them weaker and weaker.

To aggravate matters, their paddy and chena cultivations have failed owing to the prevailing abnormal drought. The people are living on herbs and yams. Already 600 villages have had to be abandoned owing to acute famine conditions.

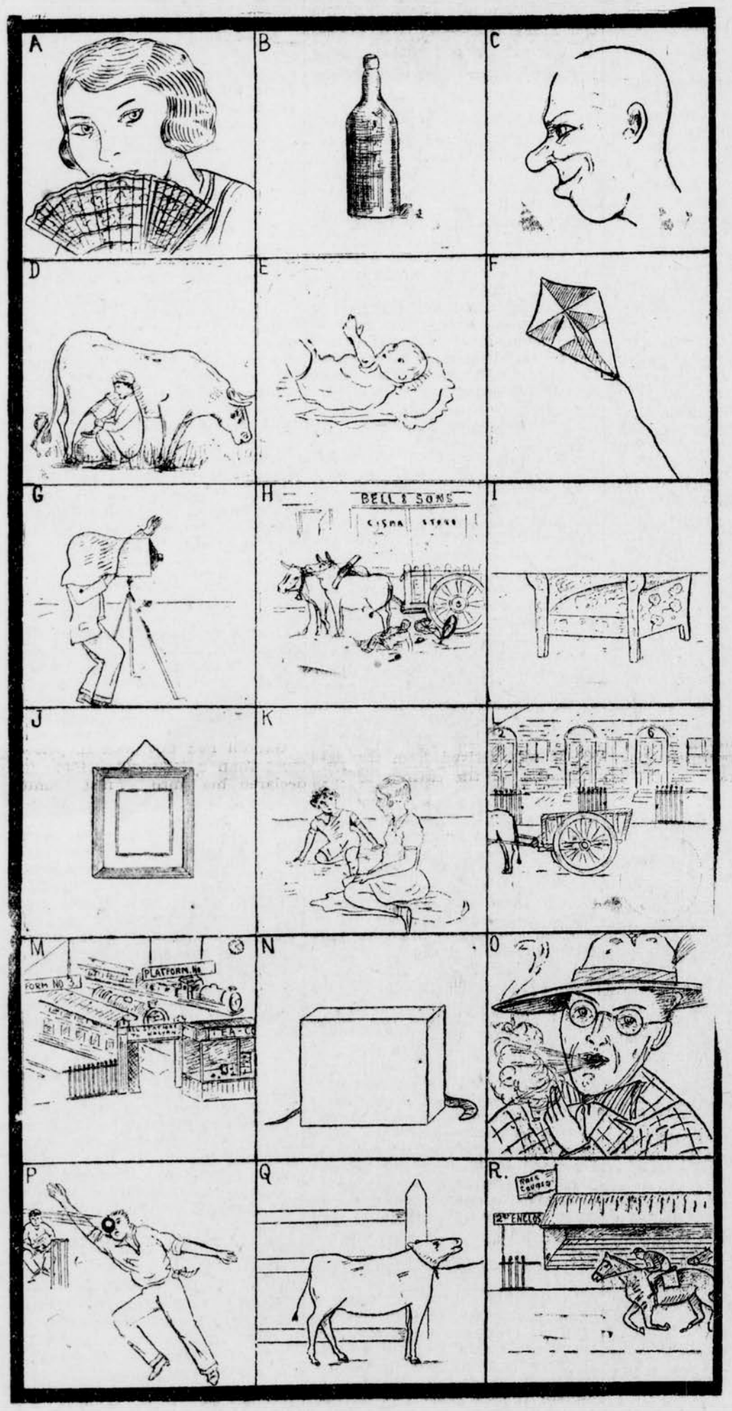
Similar harrowing tales are reported from other districts of the Island. The Government Malaria Relief Fund has totalled Rs. 74,364,97, now, and the Government have received a cheque for Rs. 2,000 from the Indian Red Cross Society.—United Press.

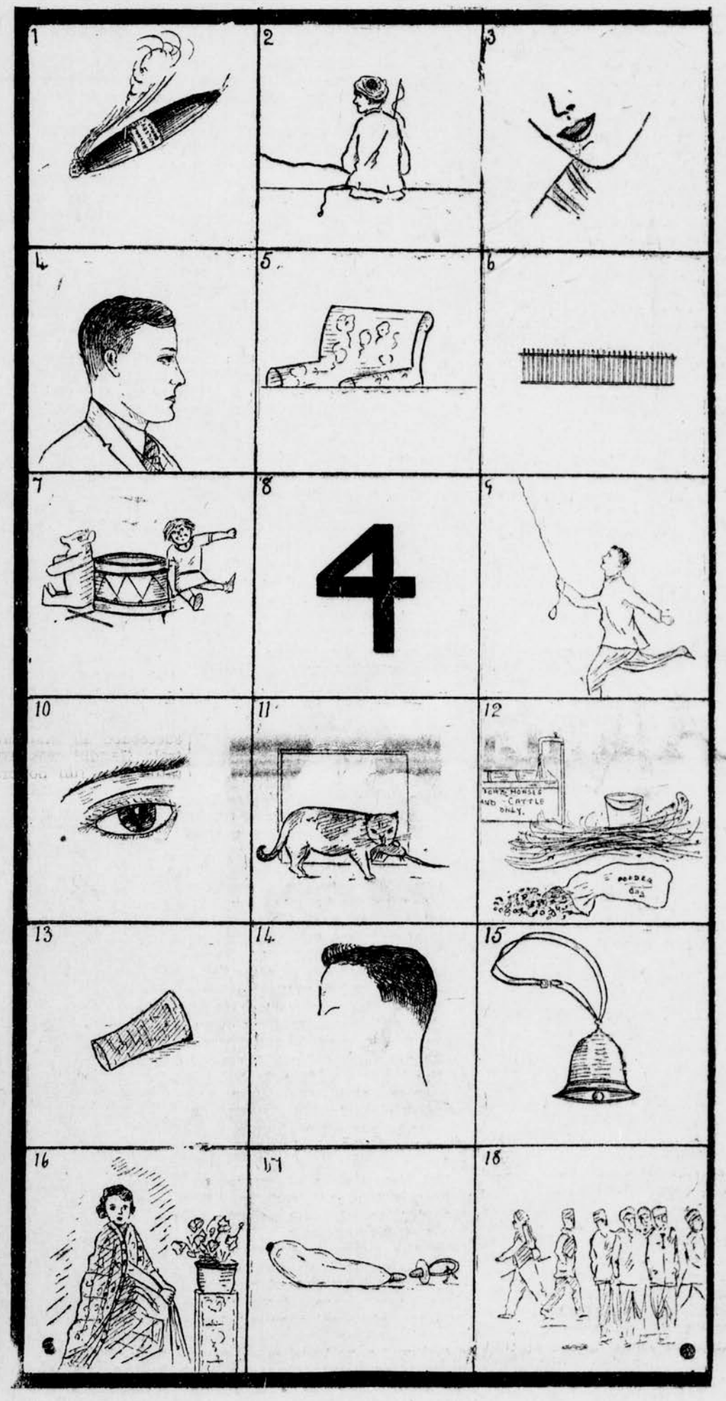
WHAT IS MISSING

SERIES NO. 2.

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200





In view of the great response received in respect of "What is Missing" Competition which was run in this paper during the month of September, 1934, and the requests from our readers to run another similar competition, we are giving this time a second series of the same.

In the set of pictures on the left marked A, B, C ..... more articles, persons, animals, objects or parts are missing.

The set of pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3 provide the missing articles, persons, animals, objects or parts.

For instance the illustration on the left marked "I" shows the lower half of a chair. The missing upper half of the chair is given in picture No. 5 on the right. You have, therefore, to enter No. 5 against "I" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for other numbers and send in your entries observing the following rules:—

Remember to send your entries before 6TH FEBRUARY, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 6th February, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle" "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 14th February, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations.	Illustrations.	Illustrations.	Illustrations
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	
I	5	R	

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 6th February 1935

RAW COTTON PRICES

Likely To Sour High

(CONTRIBUTED,)

Despite the irregular tendency displayed by the American Cotton Market owing to the fears regarding the pending decision of the "gold clause" cases in the Supreme Court at Washington, the Indian Market has remained exceptionally steady moving from strength to strength. The rate for Broach (April May 1935) has advanced from Rs. 203 on October 10, 1934 to about Rs. 259 this week, while the parity between the Broach and Oomra has narrowed from Rs. 29 to Rs. 18 during the same period. Looking to the sharp rise in the prices of raw cotton in India many operators are inclined to think that the peak has been touched. But an analysis of the present position of the Indian raw cotton will show immense potentialities for a further rise in the cotton prices this year.

Internationally, the partial failure of the American Crop, the final estimates of which show about half a million bales less than that of the Bankhead quota, and the restriction of the crop under the Bankhead Bill at 10.5 million bales for the next year, and the probability of these control measures being continued for the coming few years, have created an enormous bull position in the various markets of the world. As a result of a slight recovery in the International trade and prices, the textile industry, all over the world, is exhibiting signs of prosperity causing an increased demand for cotton.

Fundamentaly Sound.

As regards the position of the Indian Cotton it is fundamentally sound. The total cotton crop this year in India, as estimated by the Government of India at 4,555,000 bales (revised) shows a decrease of 2 per cent., on the corresponding estimates last year. Making due allowance for the fact that the crop movements are somewhat late this year, the smallness of the total arrivals of cotton in the different markets of India as compared with the same period last year, together with the fact that there exists a scarcity of contracts inspite of a marked rise in the price of cotton, show that the Government has made an overestimate regarding this year's crop, particularly in respect of Oomras. Reports from the different cotton districts last week state that the recent cold wave and frost caused a serious damage to the crop to the extent of about 20 to 40 per cent. of the total crop.

While there is a decrease in the supply of cotton an increased demand has originated from a number of sources. An increased demand for Indian Cotton has come from Japan, where the cotton crop and stocks were damaged by the recent typhoon. Apart from other matters, the agreements like the Mody-Lees Pact and the Indo-Japanese Agreement have helped to increase the exports of Indian Cotton to those countries, however, little an increase it might be. There has been an increased demand from the mills in India as a result of a partial economic recovery, and this is amply borne out by the fact that most of the mills are working in double shifts. Owing to the prevalence of very low prices, and the unfavourable position of the cotton textiles during the past few years, and also probably in anticipation of a bumper crop and a consequent slump in prices this year, most of the mills in India are carrying on their operations with minimum stocks. Above all there seems to be a good deal of short interest prevailing in the market, partly due to the short-sighted calculations of some ope-

(Continued on page 14.)

Ajanta
SOAP
BEAUTY—A NATURE'S GIFT
BUT MEN'S OWN CHOICE.
It is indeed men's own choice. For there is a latent beauty in every face which needs only cultivation. God did not give beauty to every one but he gave the next best thing—the power to cultivate beauty.
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IT MUST BE A RALEIGH THIS TIME!

HOW SAAR VOTED IN PLEBISCITE

Voters at Saarbrucken lining up to vote in the Plebiscite on January 13, to decide whether the Saar should return to Germany, remain under the control of the League of Nations, or become part of France.

Mahatma Through Communist Eyes

(Continued from page 9.)

dle class to reject the Viceroy's invitation to attend a round table conference to discuss constitutional reforms with the British Government. This eleventh-hour attempt to avert the crisis failed, and the year of grace given to the government at the Calcutta session of the Congress came to an end.

LAHORE CONGRESS.

The next annual session of the Congress met at Lahore in December, 1929, in an electric atmosphere of challenge and defiance. In spite of the opposition of the middle-class leadership, the rank and file declared war on the government. The goal of the Congress was declared to be complete independence for India, and the leaders were forced to accede to an immediate movement of non-cooperation and civil disobedience, to be continued until this goal was attained. By agreeing to the movement the leaders succeeded in maintaining control; Gandhi was appointed dictator with full powers.

The Indian middle class realized that side-tracking tactics were needed—a program that would be attractive on the surface but harmless in reality. The new dictator after careful consideration supplied such a program; it consisted mainly of defiance of the Salt Law, boycott of foreign cloth and peaceful picketing of shops dealing in foreign cloth and liquor. It is significant that Gandhi ignored the really repressive imperialist laws, and carefully selected the Salt Law for his attack on the government. This suggestion that the Salt Law was chosen in preference to any other as being the least likely to lead to dangerous results is supported by the fact that, although the government has the salt monopoly in India, the tax on that commodity is negligible.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT.

Imprisonment was made an end in itself, and as Gandhi forbade any legal defence the government had no difficulty in confining the more dangerous elements within four walls. Although the peasantry and the lower middle class had been steeped in the doctrines of "non-violence" and "Soul Force," serious riots broke out, particularly at Delhi, Sholapur and Peshawar. Most serious of all was the growth of restiveness among the peasants, who began to demand a movement against the payment of rent and taxes. At this critical juncture the Indian middle class, alarmed at the prospect of its lead being repudiated, again called on Gandhi to abandon the role of messiah for that of executioner.

Gandhi therefore negotiated a truce with the government, which ended in his complete capitulation at the beginning of 1931. This capitulation was dignified with the name of the Gandhi-Irwin pact. Having surrendered, Gandhi toured the rural areas in a vain attempt to persuade the peasants to pay their dues, and then, adjusting his halo, departed for London, there to take part in that same Round Table Conference which he had denounced so indignantly a few months before.

The economic condition of the peasantry in 1931, after the Gandhi-Irwin pact, can be described only as desperate. The five-year slump in agricultural prices had coincided with increases in rents and axes. In order to exist at all the peasant was forced to borrow until his very life and the lives of his wife and children were mortgaged to the money-lender, who as often as not is identical in the rural areas with the landlord. The same slump in prices forced the government to increase the taxes and the landlord to increase the rent; in each case the burden fell on the already overladen shoulders of the peasant.

STORM DURING R.T.C.

Inability to pay rents and taxes and the moneylender's exorbitant interest compelled the peasant to dispose of his savings. The Indian peasant has never banked his savings but keeps them on the person of his womenfolk in the form of anklets, bangles and chains, which are of either gold or silver, and are handed down and added to from generation to generation. It is estimated that most of the vast quantity of gold exported from India to Great Britain during the "gold rush" of 1931-32 was derived from the expropriation of the savings of the peasantry. The peasant, deprived of his savings at the same time that his land and labour were not producing enough to pay his rent and dues, was faced with starvation. The ominous clouds of a peasant revolt gathered on the political horizon.

The storm broke while Gandhi was in London negotiating concessions for Indian capitalism. The ruined peasantry of the United Provinces in North India organized and refused to pay rents and taxes. The Congress leaders of the United Provinces, for the most part landlords, were completely ignored, while the government and the Indian middle class were seriously alarmed. The peasantry of the United Provinces had set an example for the whole of rural India, and if the movement spread it might well develop into a class war which could conceivably destroy not only imperialism, but also Indian capitalism and landlordism. It was necessary to nip the movement in the bud, and to lead it into less dangerous channels.

Gandhi hurried back from London, and the Congress leaders met in secret conclave and proclaimed the resumption of the civil disobedience movement. This time they made no attempt to organize the people behind any programme but, led by Gandhi, took refuge in the jails. While thus maintaining their prestige as political martyrs, they gave the government a clear field for repression. By a combination of repression and temporary reduction and remission of taxes in the badly affected areas, the government finally succeeded in driving the movement underground.

FAST "SERIES"

No sooner had this been achieved than Gandhi again came to life by declaring the first of the series of his dramatic and extraordinary "fasts unto death." This first fast was a protest against the proposal of the government to provide separate electorates for the Untouchables—a large community of outcasts without rights in Hindu law. Before the end of the fast, however, he had succeeded in changing its purpose into one of uplifting the Untouchables, and securing for them the right to pray in Hindu temples. Here was a way out.

Under cover of the sentimental hysteria raised by his fast, he had cleverly sidetracked a dangerous mass movement into the harmless channel of religious reform; he had destroyed the whole for the fraction exactly in the same way as he had in 1922. He did not, however, attain his purpose at once; he found it necessary to declare another "fast unto death" on behalf of the perplexed Untouchables before he was able at the Poona conference of the Congress leaders finally to secure the withdrawal of the civil disobedience movement. A surrender, however, must not be made to appear a surrender. To cover up his tracks Gandhi announced that he and a few chosen followers would enhance nationalist prestige by publicly defying the law. But before he could actually do so he was arrested by a benevolent government and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

HARIJAN CAMPAIGN

Gandhi had not been in prison more than a fortnight before he declared his third "fast unto death" in order to secure his release—a release that was essential to the successful launching of his anti-Untouchability campaign. Once released, he announced that he proposed to serve his sentence of one year outside the jail, and that while doing so he could not honourably offer any further disobedience to the laws. He would, therefore, confine his activities to popularizing his campaign for religious and social reform.

In this campaign he met with much opposition, not only from orthodox Hinduism, but from an increasing number of people, hitherto his devoted followers, who felt that his activity was a betrayal of the people's movement for national independence. But he has continued on his way undaunted by opposition. With amazing simplicity he has even made use of the 1934 earthquake in the hope that its effect on the superstitious would distract the minds of his countrymen from dangerous thoughts of mass action to the peaceful and harmless pursuit of religious reform. In the meantime, Indian capitalism has taken advantage of the lull to make its peace with the government.

MAHATMA AS POLITICIAN

The life of Gandhi is contemporary Indian history. He reflects the aspirations of the Indian middle class, torn between its desire for industrial expansion and its fear of the pauperized millions. In the present period of India's historical evolution Gandhi has no choice but to fill the role assigned to him. He is a creature of historical circumstances, and it is therefore irrelevant either to blame or to praise him.

Gandhi as a saint is of no importance, but Gandhi as a political force is one of the great figures of contemporary history and as such cannot be ignored. The private personality of Gandhi is no doubt interesting, his eccentricities are amusing and his asceticism is worthy of admiration. But the student of politics and history must necessarily probe deeper, and his estimation of Gandhi's character depends not on the attributes of a saintly way of life but on the results of his political actions. And for a saint it must be confessed that Gandhi shows a remarkable aptitude for political finesse.—"Current History."

TOWARDS STABILISATION

Need For Stabilising International Currencies On Gold Basis

(By J. V. S.)

The economic blizzard of the past five years has thrown the economic structure of the whole world completely out of gear, causing a serious dislocation in the mechanism of international trade and exchange. Individual countries have attempted to protect themselves against the present crisis by means of internal currency manipulations, restrictions, quotas, etc. But as all these measures have proved to be very ineffective, it is keenly expressed in many quarters that prosperity will not return unless the International trade is restored and the important currencies are stabilised. Recent reports from London indicate the intention of the United States of America to resume discussion with London for return to gold and the consent of M. Flandin for a downward adjustment of the franc in return for international currency stability and settlement of war debts.

Fruits Of Deflation.

Despite the fact that London still considers these proposals as immature, a way out of the present economic depression cannot be found unless some international action is taken towards the stabilisation of the currencies, so as to assist the recovery of trade and prices. Firstly, the present position of the 'gold bloc' is very embarrassing, and its disruption always seems to be imminent. Having committed themselves at the recent Brussels Conference irrevocably to maintain the existing gold parity, all the 'gold bloc' countries, perhaps with the exception of Poland, are now reaping the bitter fruits of their deflationary policy which has resulted in decreased industrial production, increased unemployment, and the inevitable unbalanced budgets. The fundamental malady of the 'gold bloc' is that the world's general price level is brought more on a level with the prices existing in non-gold countries than in gold standard countries.

Reaction In France.

France, the backbone of the 'gold bloc' inspite of the strong technical position behind the franc, is suffering from diminished industrial production and export trade, and the consequent increased unemployment, by virtue of her over-valued currency. The French Banks that have associated their fortunes with those of the industries have been hard hit because of the continued depreciation of their industrial investments. But France maintains her position under a system of quotas and high tariffs, almost at the expense of her export trade. The recent liquidation of the Citroen company, as a result of the loss of its exports, is enough to show that both physical and moral limits of deflation have been touched in France. The recent inflationist policy of M. Flandin somewhat on the lines of the American policy, the relief afforded to commodities like wheat, together with a change in the policy of the Bank of France for creating cheap money conditions in that country, show a clear indication of the desire of the French Government to put a stop to the deflationary policy and to come down to a devaluated basis, provided the conditions are propitious for an international stabilisation of the currencies.

Italy's Difficulties.

The recent decrees of the Italian Government like the increase in the Bank rate, and the mobilisation of the foreign credits accumulated by Italians, have no doubt, enabled Mussolini to tide over the difficulties for the present, but Italy finds it very costly to maintain the present parity owing to her diminished export trade and the consequent continuous deflation of her gold reserves. An analysis of the present position of the other 'gold bloc' countries as Belgium, Holland etc., also reveals a similar tale.

Stabilising Dollar.

The streling, ever since the devaluation of the dollar and the stabilisation of dollar with franc, is placed under a very cumbersome position in trying to find out a single point of equilibrium against both dollar and franc in terms of purchasing power. Being poised in such an inconvenient position, the sterling has yet not shown any signs of recovery inspite of the fact that the seasonal pressure on it is almost over. Fundamentally the economic position of Britain does not show any signs of material improvement. And so it is believed that the sterling which is over-valued in relation to dollar and under-valued in relation to franc can be stabilised, after effecting an adjustment with

(Continued on page 14).

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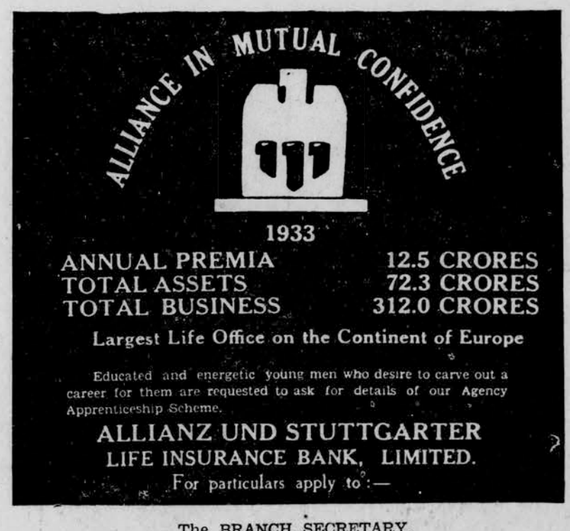
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Political Power Used To Exploit India

Indian Merchants Condemn Indo-British Trade Agreement

In their representation made to the Secretary of the Commerce Department of the Government of India on the Indo-British Trade Agreement, the Indian Merchants' Chamber says:—

The well-founded and long-standing complaint of informed Indian opinion in the last thirty years has been that political power has been used by England for the economic exploitation of this country and to impose disabilities on Indian nationals wherever possible. Instead of any attempt at meeting this complaint, the Agreement lays an axe at the very roots of the Fiscal Autonomy Convention, set up under the Montagu - Chelmsford Reforms. This Convention was sometimes followed in the enactment of measures that might be to the good and betterment of Indian industries. Unfortunately, a tendency was manifest recently of ignoring that Convention but now under this Agreement, as under the Report of the J.P.C it has been definitely abandoned.

ATTACK ON LIMITED RIGHTS

The right which India enjoys at present of protecting her industries is beset with limitations, my Committee would say, too many limitations. The protection intermittently enjoyed by too few of her industries is called "discriminating protection," which name itself shows under what difficulties India has to labour to get protection for her industries. Even this "discriminating" protection, with all its limitations, was utilised by this country for as much advancement as possible of her industries. To the very serious prejudice of the future industrial development of the country, the new Agreement will now further circumscribe the field of this discriminating protection as to render its nugatory.

THOSE FIVE PLEDGES

The five pledges, which are provided in the Agreement, on the part of the Government of India, will effectively militate against the protection of Indian industries, whenever the United Kingdom happens to be the principal competitor. My Committee feel that they are not exaggerating at all when they make this statement. If India has to lower the rate of duty on goods of U. K. origin; if India cannot alter the difference and margin of duty to the detriment of British goods, if British interests are allowed to move the Indian Government to cause an enquiry to be made even as to the appropriateness of the existing duties; and if India is bound to reduce duty substantially on the imports of British cloth even if such reduction demonstrably destroyed the protection needed by Indian textile industry, my Committee fail to understand how this country can be said to enjoy fiscal autonomy in any case, even the shadow thereof now existing being wiped out.

OBJECTIONABLE

My Committee take particular exception to the undertaking given by the Government of India in Article 4. The Indian commercial community can have no objection to British industries making representation to the Indian Tariff Board, but they cannot, for one moment, concede the right to an outside Government, much less to the industrial interests of an outside country, to compel the Government of India to cause an enquiry to be made as to the appropriateness of the existing duties. The surrender of this right under the Agreement is not only derogatory to the status and prestige of the future Government of India, but is an unquestionable proof of the Indian feeling that U. K. has been using political power for securing unfair economic advantage out of India.

ELEMENT OF UNCERTAINTY

Moreover, such a provision would introduce an element of uncertainty in the tariff policy of the country in that a protected industry cannot be sure of the extent of the meagre protection even throughout the protected period. The margin of protection would be liable to be varied to suit the exigencies of political and industrial pressure in Britain, and such a position would react adversely on the flow of capital for development and expansion of an industry supposed to be enjoying protection. My Committee fear that this absence of guarantee regarding continuance of protection would seriously militate against the industrial development of the country and might in many cases lead to a set back.

WHITEHALL DICTATION

My Committee also cannot help pointing out that representation under the existing conditions can only mean undue political influence if not dictation, from Whitehall. The experience regarding protection to the Steel Industry is too recent to need recall, when the Government, which did not hesitate to impose an excise duty on a protected product, could not dare to propose even a revenue duty on British steel.

The concessions cut right across any economic planning, which Government of India, as they are, might make in response to Indian public opinion. There is no known model either in the relationship of different countries, or even in the relationship of the United Kingdom and any of the Dominions for similar provisions. Even Colonies like Ceylon have objected to pro-British arrangements which are being forced on India in this manner. With all these obligations on the part of India, there are no corresponding obligations on the part of Great Britain, excepting the promise to develop the import from India of raw or semi-manufactured materials, the privilege of duty-free entry of Indian pig iron and a very vague and general promise to induce the Colonies and Protectorates to accord favourable treatment to Indian cotton goods.

VAGUE PROMISE.

With regard to the first, Great Britain does always stand in need of raw or semi-manufactured materials from India. Much is made of the possibility of a greater use of Indian cotton by Great Britain. This is a vague promise of no material use at the moment and very doubtful of realisation. The results achieved in this direction during the last 15 months after the visit of the Lees Deputation to this country tell their own tale. As to the second, namely, the promise to induce the Colonies and Protectorates to accord favourable treatment to Indian cotton goods, it appears extremely problematical looking to the general attitude adopted by these towards Indians as to whether they will be giving active support to this country in the matter of trade.

INTOLERABLE.

My Committee are obliged to condemn the Indo-British Trade Agreement as unfair in regard to its reciprocity, as unpleasant in the manner of its origin as a constitutional matter and as intolerable if it is to be a model of the business relationship between India and England in the future.

HINDU-MUSLIM CO-OPERATION

Thana District Board's New President

(From a Correspondent)

The presidential election for the Thana District Local Board took place on Thursday. Khan Sahib A. A. Dinkar and Mr. Chotalal Shroff were the two candidates. Khan Saheb Dinkar secured 19 votes while his opponent got only 16 votes thus the Khan Sahib was elected to presidentship. It is the first time in the history of the Thana District Local Board that a Muslim has been elected for the presidentship.

On taking the chair Khan Sahib Dinkar delivered a speech in the course of which he said:—

After thanking the Almighty, I thank you one and all most heartily for electing me for the most responsible post of your president. I will always in duty bound behave in a manner which will prove me worthy of your greater confidence and try to discharge my duty to your entire satisfaction.

I cannot let this occasion pass without a few remarks as regards the most brilliant career of my worthy predecessor Mr. G. D. Vartak. You all have once agreed and will agree once more that his career as a President, has been the most brilliant and popular one and I consider myself very lucky that I have got the chance to just succeed him, so that his example will be quite fresh before me and it will enable me to endeavour to follow in his foot-steps as closely as possible. I think, I shall be failing in my duty, if I do not express here his most kind and open hearted behaviour specially towards the members of his opposition is worth remembering. This and his ever-accommodating spirit, if at all, I succeed in adopting for myself, I am confident, I shall be able to satisfy most of you. I feel reluctant to say all of you because it may not be possible to satisfy one and all as opinions often differ.

Gentlemen, I beg to remind you of the maxim that "To err is human and to forgive is devine and I am after all a human being. Besides, I do not boast of having much experience about the affairs of the Board. Under the circumstances, If I happen to make some slight mistakes you will please be good enough to deal with them broad-mindedly and condone them. At the same time I shall always be open to correction. Again you know that I am a Mussalman evidently you do not expect me to be a scholar of Marathi while some members insist in conducting the business of the Board in Marathi I am afraid you will have to forgive me of my deficiency in the Marathi language.

It will not be out of place, if I thank you all on behalf of the Muslims of this District for selecting a member of their meagrely represented community for the highly responsible post of a President for the first time ever since the reforms have come into existence.

Gentlemen, by selecting me, I think you have achieved a great thing for yourselves. You have shown to other Districts that the members of our Board are above communal feelings and that we have faith in each other. If sister communities realise and learn this I am confident we shall have done a real and substantial service to our country.

Our London Letter

(Continued from page 6.)

and some with a world fame, though the economic forces and consequences that follow all these wars cannot be modified by these great heroes. In order to become a world hero, Mr. Lloyd George smashed up the great Radical Party of Britain, he failed to conscript wealth required for a war which was not only costly, but was accompanied by corruption and unlimited profiteering. Thus it saddled Britain with a staggering figure of national debt which must crush any nation. But he shattered the foundations of peaceful industries and trade and he gave to the world one of the most ill-advised and rotten treaties, pedantically and falsely called the Peace of Versailles, with an ornamental body like the League of Nations to administer it. Time has passed on and the present aftermath of Mr. Lloyd George's greatness has come to disturb the world. It has dragged Britain into a second class position in industry and commerce, making her a land of extensive permanent unemployment and growing poverty. However, he, now and again, remembers that he is a hero and it seems that he wants others not to forget this fact. He has no party and has no remedy against the tremendous world evil for which he is so largely instrumental. However, he still retains his eloquence, his glamour, his mastery over coining picturesque phrases and his reputation for political jugglery. So this week he has come out of his Churt farm to tell the world to look at him and to remember that he is still a hero.

"Bulwark Against Socialism"

A few days ago, Mr. Lloyd George informed us that Hitler was the last bulwark against Communism. He seems now to be anxious to make Britain believe that he is her bulwark against Socialism. With his social and industrial reforms scheme of six or seven years from 1906, he has certainly some hold on the imagination and respect of the old generation of British workers, and the British capitalists and press lords can well use his verbal thunders and lightning as a means of persuading the working class to refrain from socialism. The Liberal Party in the country is now practically dead and yet the Liberal Press and its other organisations have got to keep themselves alive. Therefore, now and again they pick up one of the periodical stunts of old Mr. Lloyd George, as they did this week, to impress upon the world that the Liberals still have a great man who can say great things and can draw great applause from a greatly excited crowd.

The "New Deal"

Some of the Tories who are confused and bewildered as to how to get rid of Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin at the same time are also weighing up the chances of inducing Mr. Lloyd George once again to become the national non-party hero and to walk into the Tory camp with an unmixed support for Protection Tariffs for the advancement of Great Britain's manufacturing trade and with a steel frame policy for controlling and governing the conquered Colonies of the British 'Raj.' It is a combination of ideas, such as these, that has been encouraging Mr. Lloyd George to try his luck once more to remind the world that he is still a hero. Welsh people are extremely emotional and conceitedly nationalistic and there is, it will be admitted, no potential stage manager who can surpass Mr. Lloyd George in scheming for his own popularity. Thus Mr. Lloyd George selected the day of his seventy-second birthday and a place in a Welsh town in the centre of his constituency and got himself surrounded by Welshmen to make them realise that it was upto them now to announce to the world that the great hero was still alive and he was a Welshman. The old stager, it must be said, played his part well on Thursday night at Bongor and for two hours, he made 5000 of his countrymen believe that the world's saviour had come back to his job. The following morning when people gave a sober thought to the speech of Mr. Lloyd George they found out that the great Lloyd George had used great words without expressing or explaining anything.

Now it is found out that his "New Deal" is not a new discovery but is a suggestion to create some committees or a Cabinet of some extravagantly paid persons to make new discoveries, and to place them before the people of Great Britain. I have no doubt that his Thursday's talk at Bongor will die out gradually but not immediately, because tariff reformers, anti-MacDonaldites, anti-Baldwinite Tories, anti-socialists, anti-French militarists and anti-Indian diehards would like to exploit his speech for a little time to serve their own ends after which they will no doubt consign their hero's words to oblivion. Even by the time the Indian public gets the opportunity of studying in detail this sensational speech of Mr. Lloyd George, much of its charms in Great Britain and even in the villages of Wales will have already died out.

Labour's Attitude

The Labour Party has suddenly changed its attitude towards Mr. Lloyd George's "New Deal" from one of admiration and sympathetic support given by Mr. Lansbury three weeks ago to one of syniciam and ridicule. After receiving vague and unofficial blessings of Labour leaders, Mr. Lloyd George made a mistake; he unwisely obtained a full-blooded alliance with Lord Snowden. But this does not mean that the Labour leaders are not aware of the popularity of Mr. Lloyd George and the valuable asset that he may prove at the next General Election if he were at least to associate with them with a kindred programme. With these hopes they seem to be personally courteous to Mr. Lloyd George and have expressed satisfaction that he has exposed the incompetence of Mr. MacDonald's National Cabinet and pointed out to the nation the unavoidable necessity of State control and State interference in all departments of life. Nonetheless these Labour leaders declare that Mr. Lloyd George has put forward no detailed or practical suggestion and the general principles put forward by him can be applied without difficulty to the practical programme of the Labour Party. Perhaps twelve months hence when the election would come, it remains to be seen whether the Welsh ex-Prime Minister and the last surviving hero of the great War joins his fortunes with the Labour Party or with the National Government.

Saar Plebiscite

The result of the Saar Plebiscite is unexpected in many directions but it still fails to produce any of the expected tremendous disturbances in the political atmosphere of Europe. When the Treaty of Versailles was being enacted, the two rival heroes, Clemenceau and Lloyd George, supported each other in all their inexactitudes. The shrewd French politicians wanted to separate the Saar province in order to absorb her rich collieries. They had also expected that the downfall and industrial ruin of post-war Germany would be too uninviting for the Saarlanders to think of reuniting with Germany in 1935. The French had, therefore, calmly put forward the plea that nearly a hundred and fifty thousand people in the Saar valley were actually French or of French extraction. It was by this means, it will be remembered, that France secured the consent of the League of Nations to isolate Saar from Germany for an experimental period of fifteen years. People with experience had felt at that time that this figure of 150,000 was not only an ordinary exaggeration but almost an invention of Clemenceau and David Lloyd George. The plebiscite of Sunday last has proved now that these French citizens of the Saar never had been in existence.

MacDonald's Prospects

Another important speech of the week had been that of the Prime Minister who in an attempt to beard the lion in his own den got up a meeting in his own constituency which is a working class one in an advanced mining area. Mr. Lloyd George's public speech on the same night has done a distinct disservice to Mr. MacDonald, whose expected great speech has become a minor event of very little public importance outside his own constituency. Mr. MacDonald's favourite constituency once upon a time was Leister but he was driven out from there due to his unpopularity during the War. He then found refuge in Aberavon, a mining and steel industrial centre in South Wales. Though he was not actually defeated there his unpopular measures as Prime Minister of the first Labour Government made him abandon this constituency. Thereafter by promoting Mr. Sydney Webb to the House of Lords Mr. MacDonald captured for himself Seaham harbour which is considered one of the strongest forts of labour. His opponent there was Mr. Harry Pollitt, who was, of course, considered to be too revolutionary to suit the taste of Labour electors of Seaham. Mr. MacDonald seems to possess the instinct of deserting a sinking ship and everybody knows that he instead of facing a defeat in Seaham wants to have a few trial meetings there to see if he should test his fortunes once again in this centre of miners. I am sure if he scents danger it will not be within impossibility of his political life that he may seek refuge in some orthodox Conservative stronghold, like Westminster or one of the Universities and even the City of London. However, it of course, remains to be seen if the Tories would want him even though he may want the Tories. Consequently, like Snowden the chances are a refuge in the House of Lords but the possibilities of a seat in the Viceregal Throne at Delhi are certainly becoming impossible. The next Viceroyalty of India, in the eyes of the Tories, would become a position of great delicacy and importance than that of a Cabinet Minister, barring, of course, the post of a Prime Minister or a Chancellor of Exchequer.

WORLD PRESS CONGRESS POSTPONED

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY EXPLAINS REASONS

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Explaining the reasons of postponement of the World Press Congress Mr. Frank Hedges, Executive Secretary of the Press Convention, in the course of a letter written to Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose, Vice-President, for India, of the Press Congress, says:

"This step has been taken with a view to preparing detailed plans to make the Press Congress of the World of genuine service twelve months of every year to its membership and to the cause of good journalism everywhere—in short for expansion of the activities of the Press Congress. The Congress has done much by bringing journalists of all countries for discussion of their problems. Projects are now being worked out for proportion of journalistic standards, ethics and welfare in all legitimate ways, the survey of newspaper problems and publication of results and securing freedom of the press in those lands where it has never existed, where it is now threatened or where it has been all but abolished by dictatorial government in recent years.

"We are very anxious that the Press Congress should be of service to its membership and to the newspaper world in general twelve months of every year. Heretofore the Congress has concentrated on its general meetings and has not been sufficiently active during the periods between them. This is the condition which we are now remedying. Naturally, we wish the Press Congress to function in every important country of the world. We are depending upon you to carry on this work in India."

"At present the most pressing need is," continues the letter, "the expansion of our membership roll. The officers would appreciate it greatly if, at your convenience, you could speak or write to the principal newspapers and press organisations of your country about becoming sustaining or corporate members, and to individual journalists about becoming individual members. If you prefer, you might send a list of prospective members to this office and I shall write them direct extending an invitation to membership."

Concluding, the letter says: "Two other letters from India have been received. One has been received from Dr. Mufti Muhammed Sadique, Foreign Secretary to His Holiness the Khalifatul-Masih, Qadian Punjab to Dr. Walter Williams, in which he expresses his pleasure at your appointment as Vice-President for India and praises your paper in very high terms. Dr. Sadiq has been a member of the Press Congress since 1921. The other letter was from Mr. D. V. Kale, Librarian of Kesari Mahratta Institute, Poona City. Mr. Kale expresses great interest in the Press Congress and volunteers to do all that he can in the way of publicity and otherwise for the Press Congress."—United Press.

MISAPPROPRIATION CHARGE AND AFTER

Judge Agrees To Take Up Other Five Cases Together On 30th

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Jan. 26.

Jamshedji Mistri who is charged misappropriation of the amount of Rs. 38,000 and falsification of accounts between 1928 and 1931 in the capacity of Secretary and Treasurer of the Gaekwar Railway Staff Co-operative Society, at the resumed hearing to-day, before the Sessions Judge, requested the Court, on the plea of ill-health and inconvenience, to take up the remaining five cases in a single day

The Court considered the accused's request as reasonable, and fixed the 30th January for hearing the five cases, when decisions for all the six cases will be given.

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The "Crisis Of 1935"

JAPAN DECIDES TO GET READY

People To Be Informed Of "Foreign Developments" By Official Speakers

(From Our Correspondent.)

TOKYO, (By Mail.)

Japan has decided to keep her people ready for the "Crisis of 1935."

The people of Japan are to be told of developments in Foreign relations by speakers sent officially from a new organization which will work in conjunction with the information bureau of the Foreign Office.

All Ambassadors and Ministers not on assignment will be sent on speaking tours to acquaint the people with Japan's position in relation to other countries.

The speakers will include Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, former Ambassador to the United States; Mr. Kyujiro Hayashi, former Ambassador to Brazil; Mr. Matsuzo, Nagai, former Ambassador to Germany; former Minister to Portugal; Mr. Yasusaburo Mori, former Minister to Chile, and former Minister to Greece.

THEY TELL THE WORLD.

The new organ will be part of the third section of the information bureau. The rst section, having to do with press information, will be enlarged, and, will endeavour to keep in touch with the larger newspaper offices and news agencies of the world. The section will provide the foreign press with official translations of official documents.

The second section of the information bureau will enlarge its facilities for producing motion picture films and will maintain closer relations with the information bureau of the Manchukuo Government and the motion picture department of the South Manchuria Railway Company. This section will take advantage of every opportunity for radio broadcasts to the United States.

JAP. PATRIOTISM

"The world knows that no people on earth are as patriotic as the Japanese, but I find that their patriotism is even more remarkable than I imained, while at home," remarked Dr. Djemil Dino, former Albanian minister to London, now a guest at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

"When the honour and welfare of their country are at stake, they weigh their lives lighter than feather and I have no doubt that this is one of the qualities that go to make Japan a great nation."

JAPAN'S DIPLOMACY.

The world may not believe it, but Japan intends to be "The Messenger of World Peace" according to Mr. Hirota, Foreign Minister. He told pressmen yesterday.

Japan is not interested in debating on how many battleships and how many aircraft carriers should be scrapped. What a trifle! Japan wants the total abolition of such warcraft. Is there anything wrong about this attitude? Is it wrong to take a stand that is dictated by a desire for world peace? Japan will unfurl the banner of ideal diplomacy and try to rally around it the whole world.

"World peace will become possible of attainment only when this ideal diplomacy prevails. If there is any important mission for our country, it is to make it prevail. The task before Japan, the New Japan, Land of the Rising Sun, is to preach this diplomacy to the world. No weak country can champion such a cause. It is up to Japan to preach this world ideal."

KOREAN LOVE FOR FREEDOM

The Independence movement in Korea seems to have gone underground now.

The removal of a police van on December 27, revealed that 71 persons were arrested some time ago in police action against a secret society said to have been organized 13 years ago with the hope of obtaining independence for Korea. The raids were conducted by authoritjes at Seoul.

When I was in Korea last year, I tried to ask some educated Koreans about the Independence Movement, but they were so afraid that they dare not tell me anything. A Korean girl graduate, who accompanied me on a steamer to Japan said "India and Korea are both unfortunate to-day. Their past was grand, though present is dark, their future will be bright, since they are nations with very old cultures and brilliant records", saying so she burst into tears. Such is love for freedom.

RUSSIA SUSPICIOUS

Japanese renunciation of the Washington naval treaty has contributed considerably towards aggravating Russian sentiment against Japan.

The report of treaty abrogation seems to have given the Russians the impression that Japan is a deliberate destroyer of the mechanism of international disarmament and peace.

It inevitably renders the Russians more nervous than ever about Japan's military activities in continental Asia.

There seems to be a deep rooted suspicion on the part of the Russians, especially among the learned Russias that everything Japan does is directly or indirectly aims at Russia.

"WELL DONE, JAPAN!"

The news that the Japanese Privy Council approved the government decision to abrogate the Washington Treaty has been received with good feeling by the French public. The French people, although they do not say it in so many words, apparently feel: "Well done, Japan! You have saved us." Thus cables a Japanese correspondent from Paris.

He continues:

The French would have liked to join Japan in abrogation of the pact, but external circumstances made it impossible. France is feeling considerable menace from Germany's rearmament and Italy's construction of two 35,000 ton battleships, unknown in the days of the signing of the treaty.

WHY FRANCE DID NOT JOIN.

Much as she would have liked it, France, upon considering her relations with Germany, could not ignore the British desire and join in abrogation. France's traditional policy is to maintain the combined strength of Italy and Germany. So were parity with Italy is not enough.

Speeches by Minister of Marines, Pietri, and the chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee in the naval budgetary conference of the two Houses today explain the situation.

The Minister of Marines declared that France at no time has considered the Washington treaty more than it is worth. The reason why France did not join Japan in the abrogation was because she did not wish to embarass Britain.

Public sentiment in France overwhelmingly supports the Japanese stand. "L'Action Francaise" and "Le Courier Royale," extreme rightist organs, editorially comment:

"We foil to understand why "Quai d'Orsay" did not accept the Japanese invitation to join the abrogation of the treaty."

DIRT-CHEAP RADIO

You may be surprised to read the head line, but Japan has the cheapest Radio service, which enables the poorest to enjoy the blessings of modern science. This is due to their most sympathetic and kind Government, which believes in serving people and not sucking people.

The radio reception tax, at present 75 sen (10½ annas) per month, is expected to be reduced to 50 sen (6 annas) per month starting on April 1, following a decision at the meeting of the directors of the Japan Broadcasting Society at the Kogyo club, Marunouchi, Tokyo, compare it with rates in India (I think Rupees ten per month) and you can realise why broadcasting is not a success in India.

In Japan Radio serves me as teacher in Physical exercise, gives lesson in foreign languages, Conveys best Japanese and foreign music, news of the world and lectures on current topics and my 3 years old baby keeps busy with it the whole day, and I have to pay only a few annas for all this entertainment. A cheap Radio set costs only 5 to 7 Rupees.

DRIVE AGAINST "GOD"

A Moscow Cable says:

There are 100,000 churches still oepn in Soviet Russia, according to Yaroslavsky, chief of the "Godless Society" whose mission is to stamp out all vsetiges of religion in the U. S. S. R.

Officials of the "Godless Society" will not disclose the number of churches still open and running in Moscow, but a correspondent estimates that there are about 32. There used to be upwards of 1,000.

Yaroslavsky also states that he was shocked to find some religious persons within the ranks of the Communist party itself when he was conducting a "purging" (cleansing the party of unfit members) in the Moldavian republic.

He said with a smile that they came to the "purging" singing a Russian hymn, "Save, Oh God, thy people."

Contrary to general opinion abroad churches are rarely summarily closed down here. They are taxed heavily and the people discouraged from going to them.

CULTURAL WORLD-INVASION

Japan is busy preparing for a cultural invasion of the world, side by side with the commercial invasion.

The trustees of the Soviety for International Cultural Relations have adopted four plans for the introduction of the Japanese culture abroad.

The schemes are:

(1) To send Jiro Harada, part-time, member of the Imperial Museum, to the University of Oregon, U. S. A., as an exchange professor in September, 1935. He will give lectures on Japanese fine arts at the university for six months.

(2) To entrust Dr. Minoru Toyoda, Professor of English literature at the Kyushu Imperial University, with a compilation of the report on Japanese studies of Shakespeare and his works in accordance with the request of the Shakespeare Society in England.

(3) To produce lantern-slides showing the characteristics of five branches of Japan's fine arts to be used by Prof. Yukio Yashiro of the Tokyo Academy of Fine Arts on the occasion of his lectures at the University of London. Prof. Yashiro will visit England about May, 1935, at the invitation of the school.

(4) To introduce pure Japanese music to the United States by radio late in January or early in February, 1935. To that end, an orchestra comprising more than 70 musicians will be organized.

BAN ON FOREIGN WIVES

Realizing a plan under consideration for some time, the National Government of China issued an order on December 27 prohibiting soldiers, sailors and diplomats from marrying female nationals of foreign countries. The new rule provides that persons who have foreigners as their wives shall not be enlisted in the army or navy, nor appointed as officials of the Foreign Office.

Simultaneously, the soldiers, sailors and diplomats who have married foreigners were ordered to submit a report to their superior for registration. According to the new rule, such diplomats will not be permitted to serve in the country of their wives, and such soldiers and sailors will not be allowed to take part in secret councils.

FOR A JOB GO TO MANCHUKUO

That Manchuria is as precious to Japan as India is to England, is apparent from the very large number of jobs that Japanese are being offered every month.

High military authorities, are succeeding in their campaign to find employment for soldiers who will be discharged from active service between February and March next year. Several days ago the authorities received word from the Showa Steel Works at Anshan, Manchukuo, that jobs were open there for 300 workmen. The Manchukuo Government also wishes to engage 250 former Japanese soldiers as policemen. In making recommendations, the "Asahi" said, the authorities will give preference to soldiers whose homes are in the districts recently afflicted by typhoon and crop failure.

BUDDHISTS RALLYING

Chiefly sponsored by Mr. Hayashi, former Chief Abbot of the Hyakumanben Temple in Kyoto, the Sino-Japanese Society for the Study of Buddhism has just been inaugurated. The object is to bring Buddhist scholars in both countries into closer friendship and contact for the study of Buddhism. The Society has already enlisted the support of over 100 scholars and Buddhists in Japan, China and India.

Headquarters will be provided in the Kacho Kaikan Hall in Kyoto, and there will be branches in Tokyo and other places. The Society will keep in close contact with Chinese societies for the study of Buddhism, but stand absolutely aloof from political bodies.

Buddhist scholars will be exchanged between the two countries and books on Buddhism, new and old, translated from Japanese into Chinese, and "vice versa".

NEW JAP. INVENTION

Bamboo, symbol of the East, has at last become popular in guitars and "ukuleles"! The appearance of stringed bamboo instruments has added another to the already long list of Japan's special bamboo products.

The salient features of these bamboo instruments are that they are lighter to handle and more beautiful in appearance than the conventional type. But by far the most important factor lies in the fact that they produce softer tones.

The new guitars and "ukuleles" are almost entirely made of bamboo which has been spread out and pressed into sheets by a special process recently perfected, although bamboo stalks are round and hollow. The sound board and the back board are made of single sheets.

For the manufacture of these instruments, large species of bamboo, notably the "moso" variety grown in Southern Japan, are employed, while dotted species, a special product of Shikoku island, furnishes ornaments.

ORIGINATED IN BEPPU

Gensaburo Era of Beppu, formerly engaged in piano tuning at the Tokyo and Suzuki musical instrument companies, and later serving as assistant movie director under Teinosuke Kinugasa, was mainly responsible for the production of bamboo instruments.

Though superior in tonal quality, the bamboo guitar, as it is to-day, requires some improvement before it will become the favourite instrument of world masters of stringed instruments. For instance, the frets of bamboo now in use should be replaced by frets of silver or other metals, and ukuleles doubtlessly will be a hit among fanciers of musical instruments.

PRIDE OF JAPAN

Japan is rightly proud of her present position, especially after the failure of the League of Nations to carry out Lytton recommendations.

A Japanese writer says:—

It is the strength of Japan which enabled Yosuke Matsuoka to declare the Japanese withdrawal from the League of Nations on the Manchurian question, and Vice-Admiral Yamamoto to smash the naval ratio. And it will empower Mr. Hirota to carry out the diplomatic policy long sought.

Professor James K. Pollock, of the U. S. A., an official in the Plebiscite inspecting voting papers before placing them in the ballot box at a polling station at Saarbrucken.

Fabulous Dividends Of Death

One Firm Of Munition-Makers Made Profit Of 800 p. c. In 1917

President Roosevelt's decision to take the profits out of war has given particular significance to the inquiry by the Senate Committee into the princely fortunes piled up by munition makers and Government contractors.

Breath-taking figures were given last month of dividends of death earned by American companies during the last war.

One mining company showed a profit of 800 per cent. in 1917, says the Washington correspondent of the "News-Chronicle".

Newport News Shipbuilding Company, which was prominently mentioned during the Shearer investigation, made—

86 per cent. profit in 1917,
72 per cent. in 1918,
70 per cent. in 1919,
75 per cent. in 1920.

The Bethlehem Loading Company made a profit of 362 per cent. in 1918.

WAR PAYS—THE ARMS MAKER.

The American Brass Company showed taxable income in 1916 of 20,000,000 dollars upon an invested capital of 39,000,000 dollars, or a profit of 51 per cent.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation in 1917 had a net taxable income of 61,000,000 dollars, or 43 per cent., profit on invested capital.

The Jones and Laughlin Steel Company had a 48,000,000 dollar profit on invested capital of 103,000,000 dollars.

Atlas Power Company made 27 per cent., profit in 1917.

Colts Patent Firearms Company showed 60 per cent. profit in 1916, 64 per cent. in 1917, and 51 per cent. in 1918.

The Savage Arms Corporation in 1917 had a 6,000,000 dollar profit on a 10,000,000 dollar investment, or 65 per cent.

The chart of profits of the United States Steel Company was a vivid indicator of war-time prosperity.

PROFITABLE SLAUGHTER

Its profits on capital investment were:—

	per cent.
1914	3
1915	10
1916	23
1917	35
1918	29

These were some of the company's profits, reckoning dollars at par value:—

1915	£26,400,000
1916	£69,6,00,000
1917	£117,000,000
1918	£118,000,000

Nagel Steel Company made 319 per cent. on its capital investment in 1917.

Utah Copper Company made 200 per cent in 1917 and 150 per cent in 1918.

47 WAR MILLIONAIRES.

The Income Tax Bureau produced statistics to show that during the years 1917 to 1920 180 persons reported an income of 1,000,000 dollars or over. Of this number 47 appeared in the millionaire list for the first time in 1917 or 1918.

The list of those reporting million-dollar incomes during one or more of these years included six members of the Du Pont family, Mr. Henry Ford, Mr. Edsel Ford, Mr. John P. Morgan, Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, Mr. Andrew Mellon, Mr. Ogden Mills, Mr. Vincent Astor, Mr. John Jacob Astor, and Mr. John D. Rockfeller.

It was shown that Du Ponts did very well out of the war. The gross value of the firm's contracts during this period exceeded 1,250,000,000 dollars (£250,000,000 at par).

Of this sum purchases of cannon powder represented 796,000,000 dollars, smokeless rifle powder 124,000,000 dollars and T.N.T. 112,000,000 dollars.

Much of this went to the Allies, notably Britain and France.

During the war Du Ponts were able to build 30,000,000 dollars' worth of new powder plants, and thanks to their fat profits were able to branch out in other industrial enterprises, including dyes, general motors and paints.

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Breaking-point for tired nerves comes very soon in this country—but it never comes without warning. When you get tired or over excited easily, when your appetite fails, when continued headache make life unendurable—THEN is the time to give your nerves the quick-acting tonic of Vitophenes. A nervous breakdown is very serious. Vitophenes will keep your nerves, your brain and body in perfect trim. Try one bottle—it cannot fail to make a great improvement in your health. Vitophenes taken regularly, supply the essential ingredients of egg yolk, lecethin, Red Bone Marrow and other highly nutritive compounds to the nerves and system. Their immense value to both sexes, of all ages, has been proved by reliable medical authorities.

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How Toddy Trade Is Carried On In Bombay

Serious Allegations Of Horrible Adulteration

NOT ONLY WATER BUT POISONOUS AND INJURIOUS DRUGS MIXED

Liquor Licensees Appeal To Governor To Appoint Inquiry Committee

The country liquor and foreign liquor licensees of Bombay have submitted a petition to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, which throws a flood of light on how the Abkari Department is increasing its revenue and as a result of this policy, how the trade in adulterated toddy is carried on in Bombay in open day-light unchecked. It is alleged in the petition that not only water four to eight parts the quantity of toddy is mixed, but in order to turn this mixture into an effective intoxicating drink some dealers have been using some kinds of injurious and poisonous drugs and materials; and that this fact is not unknown to the Excise authorities.

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

The petitioners have given facts and figures in support of their various allegations and have appealed to His Excellency the Governor seriously to consider all the alleged evils and abuses that have sedulously crept into the toddy trade which tend to ruin the health of the unfortunate people, who are mostly illiterate.

They have prayed that Government should appoint a small Committee of Inquiry on which representatives of the Bombay Municipality and the Health Department of Government and the Mill-Owners' Association and similar bodies interested in the health of the working classes may be nominated to inquire fully into these allegations and to ascertain the nature and extent of the adulteration now resorted to, and to recommend necessary steps to prevent the wholesale adulteration of an article of daily use such as toddy.

"VERY SERIOUS MATTER"

The petitioners allege that the adulteration of toddy is a very serious matter, because adulteration does not merely consist in dilution of the stuff by water but is effected by introduction of poisonous drugs and materials which tend to ruin the health and physique of the poor.

EXTRACTS FROM PETITION

We give below a few extracts from the petition, so that those who drink toddy may know what sort of stuff they are getting at the toddy shops:—

ARTICLE OF FOOD.

It is well-known that the poor classes in India have been using toddy for ages past not merely as a stimulant but as an article of food and large quantities of toddy are being used by the poor working classes in Bombay.

Till about 5 years ago the average license fee charged in the city of Bombay on toddy worked out at a rate of about 4 annas per gallon. This represented merely a part of the cost to the licensed vendors and the total cost to the licensed vendor came to about annas 3 per bottle. About this time toddy was sold in Bombay at annas 3 and more per bottle, the lowest charge being about annas 3. Even in those days the toddy dealers could not afford to supply pure toddy and had to resort to adulteration, but the margin of difference between the cost and the selling price not being very great the adulteration was within limits.

For the last three years the Excise Department has been disposing of toddy licenses "by combined system of auction and tender" followed by extra offers with the result that the license holders, particularly old license holders, offer license fees entirely out of all proportion to what they could hope to earn by honest means from the trade, and the bidding and tenders have ceased to be legitimate business and have become a pure gamble to be made up by foul and dishonest means at the cost of the health of the consuming public. No doubt this system has added considerably to the revenues of Government and the total revenue from sale of toddy licenses which was about Rs. 2,00,000 four or five years ago when times were quite prosperous has mounted up by leaps and bounds and has reached the tremendous figure of about Rs. 10,00,000.

RESULT OF WILD SPECULATION IN LICENSES

The result of this wild speculation in licenses is that the average license fee charged to the license holder which was about 4 annas per gallon a few years ago is now Re. 1-10-0 per gallon, that is, about 4 1/2 annas per bottle of toddy. This license charge is only a part of the cost and the vendor is to bear in addition the price paid by him for the toddy supplied to him transport charges, rent of business premises, salaries and wages of servants. At the lowest calculation the cost of a bottle of pure toddy would not be less than 8 annas. In any event it must be something over 4-1/2 annas per bottle which is the average license fee charged alone, and yet Your Excellency would be surprised to hear that toddy is being sold at about 1-1/2 anna per bottle in Bombay. What stuff could be supplied for this price one can well imagine.

The plain figures stated above as to the cost of toddy to the dealers and the price at which it is being sold would be sufficient to satisfy any honest impartial mind that what is sold as toddy could not be anything except diluted and poisoned stuff, and it is surprising that the Excise authorities with full knowledge of what is going on do not take any steps to prevent this slow poisoning of the toddy drinking poor public of Bombay.

POISONS THAT MAKE UP "TODDY"

Your Petitioners have learnt and the Excise Department must also have learnt that most injurious drugs are being used to prepare this cheap intoxicating stuff such as tincture canabas indica, liquor morphia hydrochlor, tincture opii, potash bromide, nex vomica, spirit chloroform, chloral hydrate, etc. If the poor people once get into the habit of intoxicating themselves by use of this poisoned stuff they would not be able to get rid of the habit and to allow the poor to succumb to this temptation is nothing short of deliberately trifling with their health and lives for the sake of increase of revenue.

IMPURE STUFF FROM SUBURBS

Your Petitioners are of opinion that the adulterations of toddy in Bombay has also been encouraged by this importation of impure stuff from outside the Suburbs at this alarming low rate. Now that the Municipality and the City Improvement Trust and Port Trust are giving their trees for tapping in Bombay, your Petitioners feel that the need of importing outside toddy has ceased and such import licenses ought to be immediately done away with the object of keeping the toddy trade in control, this is the first and the essential step to be taken by the Authorities.

Your Petitioners know that some time ago the permit system was introduced by Government for the toddy shops and booths which did prove effective. For some mysterious reasons it was discontinued in a very short time and is said to have been shelved for good. This has left the toddy licensee a free hand to make up any quantity of toddy as he likes, by any means or process whatsoever and there is no possible check on him, whereas in liquor trade there is a check on every dram.

Your Petitioners believe that the adulterations can be checked to some extent by the re-introduction of the permit system or adopting the system existing throughout the Presidency outside the City, viz., linking trees with licensed shops and doing away with tapping license which is now given to every one who can under such tapping license sell toddy to any extent even without a selling license.

Petitioners pray that the disposal of country and foreign liquor licenses for the ensuing year be postponed until matters stated in this petition of theirs is inquired into or in the alternative, the country and foreign liquor "on" licenses be renewed to their existing holders on some reasonable settlement based on the actual consumption during the calendar year 1934, as was done on a number of occasions in the past, and to recover the said license fees by the instalment system now confirmed by the Government.

INDIANS' UNQUESTIONABLE RIGHT IGNORED

(Continued from page 7).

hard-working tillers of the soil—to settle in Zanzibar, the position to-day is that with a few exceptions there is not resident on, or employed as tiller of, the soil any Indian agriculturist at all. A certain number of Indians have acquired agricultural holdings which are highly developed and will managed but in very few cases are they primarily agriculturalists They employ Arabs and Swahilis to do the actual work. A good many Indians have come into possession of agricultural holdings by having advanced money to the original owners which has not been repaid. In most cases these estates are supervised by Arabs and Swahilis and the actual work on them is done by Arabs and Swahilis. The Indians are the traders and shopkeepers. The Arabs and Swahilis are the agriculturalists.

Continuing, it is emphasised, "there may be exceptions, such as the octogenarian to whom Mr. Menon refers: but the number of Indians whose sole or main occupation is agriculture and who are not primarily shop-keepers, money-lenders, or engaged in other businesses, must be very small, if indeed they exist at all.

"EVADING THE ISSUE"

The reason why the suggestions to which Mr. Menon refers for dealing with the problem in the Protectorate abortive may well have been the failure to recognise that the terms "agriculturist" and "non-agriculturist" adopted from Indian legislation were not applicable to the circumstances of Zanzibar. It is futile to attempt to disguise the fact that the Protectorate problem is essentially a racial one: to ignore or attempt to cancel that fact is merely to evade the issue. Arabs and Africans are notably irresponsible in matters of finance, and it is necessary if their interests are to be safeguarded to protect them against themselves.

The necessity to take account of racial characteristics of Africans is generally recognised in land legislation throughout Africa. The reasons for limiting freedom to alienate land apply with as great force in the case of most of the Arabs who in Zanzibar form a large proportion of the owners of land, and who are no more competent in these matters than are Africans.

There is another difficulty regarding the distinction between agriculturist and non-agriculturist which, it is pointed out, Mr. Menon appears to have overlooked. For, if his proposals were adopted, no Indian who could be regarded as an agriculturist would be free to sell or mortgage his land without the special sanction of the British Resident. This, in the view of the Government, would be an entirely unjustifiable restriction on Indian ownership of land and an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of people, who, generally speaking, are entirely competent to manage their own affairs. Thus, again is brought to light the fundamental consideration that the protection required is necessitated by the racial characteristics of the Arabs and Africans.

RAPID INDIAN OWNERSHIP

The memorandum in sticking to the contention that there has been a rapid change towards Indian ownership of the land of the Protectorate shows that on a balance in Zanzibar Island over 19 lakhs worth of property passed into Indian hands during the eight years under review: while in Pemba there was a net gain to Indians of nearly a quarter of a million of clove trees and some 35,000 coconut trees. If the estimate of three million clove trees in the Protectorate, quoted by Mr. Menon, is approximately correct: and if it is assumed that two million of these are in Pemba, the net transfer by sale of one-quarter million trees in Pemba alone, represents an increase in Indian ownership of 12-1/2 per cent. of the total, and would increase the figure of five per cent. given by Mr. Menon to about seventeen and a half per cent. in these eight years.

It is further observed that the establishment of a monopoly is, in the view of the Government, the only way in which clove industry can be placed on a safe economic basis. The Indian owner of plantations stands directly to profit by any improvement in the price obtained by the producers. Of the 36 firms engaged in export business for the seasonal year before the introduction of licensing, fourteen operated under 100 bales each, thirteen between 100 and 5,000 bales, and nine over 5,000. Of the latter one man handled one-third of the total crop of 55,511 bales. From the period, 1st October-31st December 1934, only seven firms have taken out exporters licenses. Of these five are Indian. The unregulated dealings of these firms cannot be allowed to outweigh the general good of the Protectorate.

"NEED OF MONOPOLY."

It is hoped that as agriculturists are free from debt and as the advantages to be gained by co-operation are realised, local co-operative societies will be formed and that those societies will federate themselves under a single head, viz., the Clove Growers' Association. The only effective method of safeguarding the industry is by placing the Association in a monopolistic position.

With regard to Mr. Menon's reference to individuals who had lost fortunes in the clove business, and were now destitute, it is commented that the author of the report overlooked the fact that these speculators did great injury to legitimate business local and overseas, by rendering properly conducted business on sound lines impossible.

Further the Government strongly contest,—particular emphasis is laid in the comments on this—the view that the cumulative legislation means the "squeezing out of the native of Indian from regions in which he has established himself under every security of public faith". The measures taken are designed to place the clove industry on a proper footing and promote the general good of the public, including the Indians, whose prosperity is inseparably bound up with the general prosperity of the Protectorate.

The Government refuse to admit that the "Clove Growers' Association Decree, 1934" and the "Clove Exporters' Decree 1934" will cause damage to Indian interests generally or will oust the Indian traders from Zanzibar On the contrary, it asserts that the Indian traders and agriculturists will derive great benefit from the successful establishment of a monopoly for the marketing of cloves. To remove these Decrees from the Statute Book would inflict irreparable injury on the Protectorate.—A.P.

TOWARDS STABILISATION

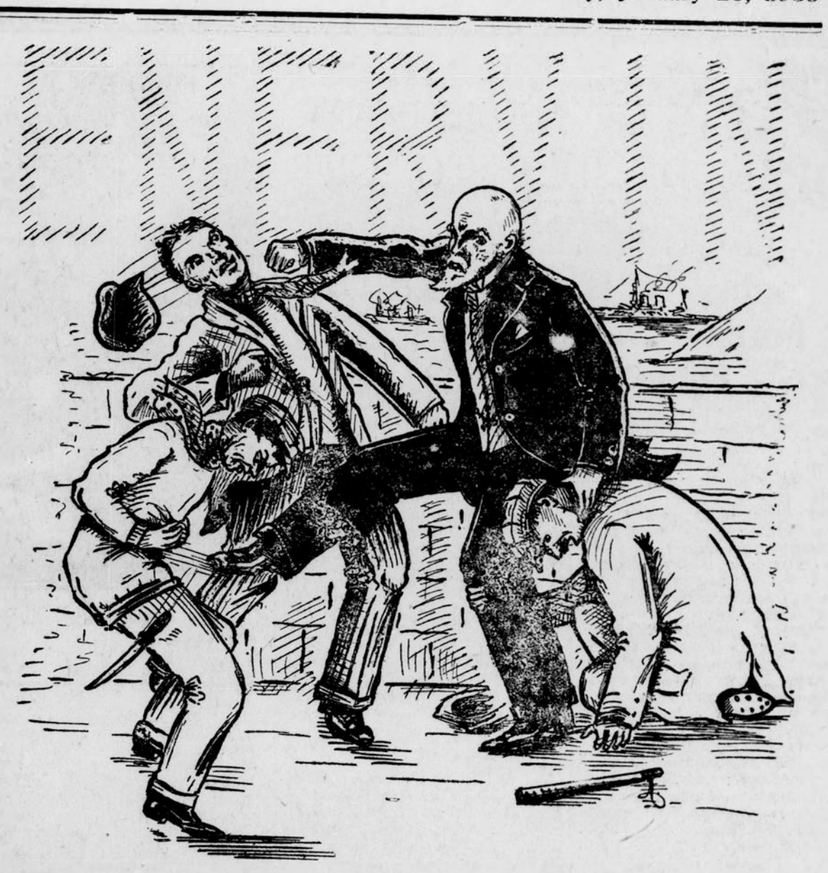
(Continued from page 11).

dollar prices and franc prices.

But dollar seems to hold the key position. Despite the fact that the various economic forces in America are integrated for purposes of broadening the basis of the credit structure, so as to result in an alround boom, many of the continental speculators apprehend a further devaluation of the dollar on account of the present embarrassing position of the Federal budget and the huge financing programme. But President Roosevelt is not venturing upon such a policy as he considers that stability in exchanges is the essential requisite for infusing confidence in the minds of public and for assisting the recovery of trade and prices. Even if the pending decision of the Supreme Court with regard to the 'gold clause' cases goes against the U.S. Administration, the President will be able to overcome the situation without resorting to any further devaluation of the dollar.

Modified Gold Standard

As any modified form of gold standard is still believed to function as the only international standard, an immediate attempt for the stabilisation of the international currencies on the gold basis seems to be the paramount need for assisting the recovery of international trade and prices. As the 'gold bloc' countries are anxious to come down to a devaluated basis, and as the American dollar can be stabilised at the present level without any serious consequences, any attempt towards international stabilisation of the currencies may bear fruit, if Britain also offers co-operation by showing her desire to depreciate the pound to the new level of the dollar in terms of gold.



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EFFECT OF GANDHIAN UNHEAVAL

(Continued from page 8.)

were taking place, though they were by no means common.

COMPLEX PROBLEM

Mr. Munshi then referred to the relations which existed between the various castes and communities and stated that that complex problem was also likely to affect the culture of the Gujaratis to a large extent. According to the speaker, political consolidation of the Gujarati-speaking people under a single Government was, and would remain a dream, for the realisation of which one could only look to the Gujaratis themselves, to its statesmen, its Princes, its public men, but more to its leaders of thought and literature.

GUJARATI LITERATURE

Mr. Munshi then turned to a review of the tendencies which influenced Gujarati literature. There were two such corresponding tendencies in literature.

Referring to modern times, Mr. Munshi said: "The forces which have successfully absorbed foreign influence have imparted speed and intensity to these movements. The works of Narmad, Govardhanram, Narsinhrao and Nanalal owe their variety and fertility as much to revivalist tendencies as to stimulating contact with the West. Modern authors are the product of the steady composite literary energy which all these influences have generated. Modern Gujarati literature has seen revolution in technique, outlook and creative art.

EFFECT OF GANDHIAN UPHEAVAL

"Social difficulties which mainly provided subjects for literature are being replaced by more elemental motives. Political situation, though not the economic, has begun to influence higher forms of literature. The Gandhian upheaval has profoundly influenced both language and literary output. But it has not yet produced artists who could influence the literary development as a whole. Conventions no longer stifle free movements in Gujarat. The life of the present is not a mere prelude to the other world. A passionate desire to reach the heights of joy and power and wisdom within man's allotted days, inspires both life and literature."

Viewing the future of Gujarat Mr. Munshi said:—A vision of new Gujarat is before us, a Gujarat, one and indivisible; free, strong, and rich; with its fertility restored, its banking strengthened, its shipping revived with its men and women forging a new tradition and culture, seeking self-expression in noble forms of literary art.

"But Gujarat can have no existence apart from India. Intimate relations bind Gujarat to Maharashtra, Kanara and Sindh, and ally it to Marvada and part of Rajputana. Nationalism dominates the present and will largely control the near future.

UNIFYING ACTIVITIES.

"Gujarat, again, can have no meaning and no future except as an expression of Indian culture. With modern civilisation to provide facilities, and nationalism to furnish political leverage, its unifying activities are sure to bear early fruit. Within a decade or two, we may see growing a national language and a commonwealth of literatures, to which each Indian province will have contributed its best and noblest

"Every generation of Gujaratis has won its own variety of this culture afresh. And so does the present generation of Gujaratis hope to do, only more intensively and comprehensively. And it struggles on to-day in the hope that, when the days come, its contribution to India's literary and cultural renaissance will be as great as its present share in its political and economic advancement."

RAW COTTON PRICES

(Continued from page 11).

rators, and partly due to straddle sales against purchases in other markets as New York and Liverpool, etc. The foreign shipping houses also are gradually increasing their purchases of near positions to keep their contracts abroad. In view of the above factors, there seems every reason to believe that the price of cotton in India will soar well above the expectations of even the most shrewd calculators.

SUBSTANTIAL DECLINE IN IMPORTS OF PIECEGOODS

More Yarn Coming In Bombay

FIGURES FOR NOVEMBER

BOMBAY Jan. 25.

The figures of the imports of cotton yarn and piecegoods into Bombay for the month of November reveal a slight increase in the imports of cotton yarn but a substantial decline in the takings of piecegoods. There was a marked falling in the importations of printed, dyed and bleached piecegoods during the month" says the report of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the Month ending Nov. 1934.

Imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions amounted to 1.2 million lbs as compared with 1.1 million lbs in October. There was a falling off in the share held by the United Kingdom which dropped by 35,000 lbs. to 135,000 lbs: imports from China at 376,000 lbs were also slightly lower; but Japan increased her sendings from 471,000 lbs. in October to 639,000 lbs. during the month.

IMPORTS OF PIECEGOODS

The total importations of cotton piecegoods into Bombay, including fents, amounted to 28.3 million yards during the month as compared with 32.4 million yards in October. The takings of printed goods fell away by two million yards to 3.3 million yards and of bleached and dyed goods by a million yards each to 3.9 and 3.6 million yadrs. respectively Of the goods imported during the month, the United Kingdom sent 10.3 million yards as compared with 13.2 million yards in October, and Japan 16.4 million yards as against 17.7 million yards in the previous month.

So far as the imports of cotton yarn and piecegoods into Britain during November 1934, is concerned there was a marked falling off in the importations of cotton piecegoods into India during the month of November as compared with the figure for the previous month, but the imports of cotton yarn were maintained at the same level. The imports of piecegoods were, however, substantially higher than in November last year.

YARN IMPORTS

Imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions amounted to 2.4 million lbs. as compared with 2½ million lbs. in October. The share of the United Kingdom dropped from 1.1 million lbs in October to 776,000 lbs. during th e month but Japan increased her sendings mostly of mercerised yarn by nearly 150,000 lbs. to 922,000 lbs Imports from China at 691,000 lbs. were 70,000 lbs. higher.

It is interesting to note that the imports of grey folded yarn rose by nearly 200,000 lbs. to 556,000 lbs. in October. In the case of mercerised yarn, Japan increased her sendings of counts 51-80s (folded yarn) by 140,000 lbs. to 581,000 lbs.

The imports of cotton piecegoods during the month amounted to 79½ million yards as compared with 93.8 million yards in October. This reduction in imports was accounted for by reduced takings of almost all classes of goods, the drop in the case of bordered grey goods being the heaviest. As regards the principal countries of importance the sendings of the United Kingdom dropped by early 10 million yards to 44.8 million wards, while those of Japan at 33.2 million wards registered a drop of 4-1/2 million yards.

The total imports of wool and woollen manufacturers into British India during November amounted to Rs. 39-1/2 lakhs as compared with Rs. 21-1/2 lakhs in the corresponding month of the previous year.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

	Season To-date	This Week	CORRESPONDING Season 1933/34	This 1934	
Total in sight (excluding linters)	6437	123	9460	166	bales.
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	2653	107	3202	119	,,
Exports from U.S. Ports	2889	63	4866	133	,,
Of which to Japan	81	17	1176	20	,,
Of which to China	51	2	174	3	,,
Of which to Great Britain	459	10	856	36	,,
Of which to Germany	233	6	922	19	,,
Stock at New York	—	33	—	94	,,
Stock at U S Ports	—	2917	—	3833	,,
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	799	—	2061	,,
Worlds Visible Supply	—	3453	—	10738	,,
Of which to American Cotton — Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	5260	221	7360	272	,,
Receipts at U S Ports	3685	59	6041	115	,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

S.S. Chitral, Capt. A. E. Smith, from London via Aden, (Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

S.S. Clare Lilley, Captain Meddetn, from Rangoon via Calicut, (Agents: Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.)

S.S. Tairea, Capt. W H Creese, from Durban via Porbundar. (Agents M M & Co.)

S.S. Vita, Capt. H R Rankin, from Basrah via Karachi, (Agents M M & Co.)

S.S. Kohinur, Capt. J Murray, from Calcutta via Coast Ports, (Agents: Turner Morrison & Co.)

S.S. Ranchi, Capt. C. E. Short, from London via Aden, (Agents: M M & Co.

S.S. Ume Maru, Capt. S Nakoayamx, from Kobe via Singapore, (Agents: O S Kaisha).

S.S. Sonnenfels, Capt. H. Gefero, from Antwerp via Bremen, (Agents: Lionel Edwards Ltd.)

S.S. Conte Rosso, Capt. M Varbo, from Triest via Suez, (Agents: Lloyd Triestino).

S.S. Capt. St. George, Capt. H C Johnson, from Calcutta, (Agents Graham Trading Co. Ltd.)

S.S. Garmula, Capt. J N Collins, from Rangoon via Colombo, (Agents: Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.)

LOADING

British Judge for Abadan only.
Conte Rosso for Italian Ports.
Tairea for African Ports.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 26.

Market Steady.

	To-day's Price
Spot	24-11/16
Forward	24-13/16
Gold bars fine per oz.	£7/1/8.

WEEKLY CLOTH AND YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 25.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay have issued the following average quotations for local made piece-goods and yarns:

Piecegoods

Grey, Unbleached—	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)		0	10	6
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	,,	0	15	9
Shirtings	,,	0	9	11
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	,,	0	9	6
Leopard Cloth	,,	0	10	0
Dhoties (upto 1 2" nakhi Border)	,,	0	10	2
Dhoties (Calcutta. 5/8" P.B.)	,,	0	14	6
Drills	,,	0	8	5
Domestics	,,	0	8	8
Domestics	,,	0	8	7
Salita	,,	0	9	9
Chadars	,,	0	10	3
White Bleached—				
Longcloth	Per piece	9	1	4
Drill	,,	8	9	3
Yarn—				
4s (All Waste)	Per lb.	0	4	0
6-1/2s (All Waste)	,,	0	4	5
8-1/2s	,,	0	5	10
10-1/2s	,,	0	6	1
12-1/2s	,,	0	6	5
16s	,,	0	8	0
20s	,,	0	8	4
24s	,,	0	9	2
32s	,,	0	10	9
40s	,,	0	12	7
60s	,,	1	1	0
80s	,,	1	6	2

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Jan. 26.

Fai Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 26.

	To-day's Price
March	12.46
May	12.51
July	12.51
October	12 42
December	12.49
Middling Spot	12.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	12.47
May	12 51
Middling Spot	12.67

New York 10-55 a.m. closed.
Noon call closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 5.000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 1,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

	10.12 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Prices
January 1935		6.81
February 1935		6.81
March 1935	6.85	6.82
April 1935		6.80
May 1935	6.82	6.79
June 1935		6.77
July 1935		6.76
August 1935		6.73
September 1935		6.70
October 1935		6.68
November 1935		6.66
December 1935		6.65
January 1936		6.65
Middling Spot		7.06

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS—	To-day's Closing
January 1935	8.61
March 1935	8.60
May 1935	8.60
July 1935	8.60
October 1935	8.59
November 1935	8.59
F. G. F. Spot	8.97

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool Jan. 26.

BROACH—
Fully Good, (Good staple) unchanged
Fine, (Good staple) unchanged.
Superfine (Good stap'e) unchanged.
C. P. OOMRA—
Good, (No. 1 staple) unchanged.
Fine, (No. 1 staple) unchanged.
Choice, (No. 1 staple) unchanged
BENGAL—
Good unchanged.
Fine unchanged.
Superfine unchanged.
SCINDE—
Good unchanged.
Fine unchanged.
Superfine unchanged.

SEEDS

London, Jan. 26.

Linseed La Plata Hull cif ton £9/12/6 Jan. sellers.
Linseed Calcutta London cif ton £12/10/0 Jan.-Feb. sellers.
Linseed Bombay London cif ton £12/17/6 Jan.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/cont. cif ton £14/10/0 Jan.-Feb. sellers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull/cont. cif ton £13/10/0 Jan. sellers.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull/cont. cif ton no offers.
Linseed oils naked London per cwt. 21 Feb. sellers.
Linseed oils naked London per cwt. 21/7-1/2 May-Aug. sellers.
Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 6-5/16 sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Jan. 26.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.
Interest day to day loan unchanged.
Interest 7 days market loan unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 26.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.25
Amsterdam	7.27-1/4
Brussels	21.09-1/2
Madrid	36.00
Milan	57.59
Berne	15.19-3/4
Paris	74.59
Prague	117.50
New York closing rate	4.86-5/8

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Jan. 26.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch-standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta per cwt. 6/1-1/2 Feb.-March nominal.
C and F Bombay per cwt. 5/10-1/2 Feb.-March sellers.
C and F Karachi per cwt. 5/10-1/2 Feb.-March sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Jan. 26.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, percels, 21/3 Jan.-Feb. sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo, parcels 21/6 Jan.-Feb sellers.
South Australian parcels 23/6 Jan.-Feb. sellers.

RISING TENDENCY IN RUBBER

Renewed Optimism In America

LONDON, January 9.

Messrs. Symington & Wilson have issued the following weekly market report:—

Since our last report the Rubber Market has been active with a rising tendency. The lowest price at which business was transacted in Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot was 6-3/8d. done on Wednesday afternoon after we went to press and the highest 6-13/16d. done yesterday. The latter however was an isolated transaction and no volume of busintss was done over 6-3/4d. The forward quotations have closely followed the price of Spot and the rise in price on the week amounts to 1/4d. per lb. all round.

The principal cause of the advance is to be found in the renewed optimism in America regarding the motor and tyre trades during 1935, to which we referred in our Report last week. We referred to this matter also in our Report of 28th November pointing out the heavy replacement potentialities after a long period of depression in the U.S. A. This factor together with a considerable return of confidence in America has brought about fairly heavy buying both by American manufacturers and by operators on the Commodity Exchange in New York.

The actual figure of American consumption for December should be available in time for our next week's Report. Meantime various estimates are in circulation varying from 33,000 to 36,000 tons. Another estimate puts consumption for the current month at 43,000 to 45,000 tons while yet another places total consumption for the first quarter of the year at 130,000 tons which would compare with 128,636 tons last year If the January estate is correct at 43,000 to 45,000 tons, consumption for the quarter should be about 140,000 tons as in all normal years consumption in the U.S.A. shows a steadily increasing tendency from January to May or June. In 1934, exceptionally, the peak of consumption was reached in March with 47,614 tons.

PRODUCTION.

The very heavy shipments from the principal countries of production to which we refer below, have in no way hindered the advance. It is realised that these shipments merely represent a movement at the end of the year to get Rubber away from the controlled areas to free markets As will be seen from the calculations below shipments for the next few months cannot exceed by more than a few thousand tons the actual exportable percentages as practically all the surplus Rubber has now been shipped.

The Malayan Information Agency have published the figures of exports from Malaya for the month of December. Gross exports amounted to 59,575 tons (November 51,140 tons). Imports amounted to 15,375 tons (8,399 tons), whereof 8,200 tons (4,133 tons(were Estate Rubber and 7,175 tons (4,266 tons) were Native Rubber (dry equivalent). Nett exports of Malayan produce work out at 44,200 tons against 42,741 tons for November and total shipments of Malayan produce for the year amount to 459,825 tons against 439,495 tons in 1933.

Provisional figures of exports from the Dutch East Indies for December have been published in Batavia. Total exports amount to 34,068 tons (November 21,142 tons) whereof 22,483 tons (16,619 tons) were Estate Rubber and 11,585 tons (4,523 tons) were Native Rubber (dry equivalent). Total shipments from the Dutch East Indies for the year amount to 378,969 tons whereof 195,512 tons were Estate Rubber and 183,457 tons Native Rubber (dry equivalent). This compares with 285,038 tons in 1933 whereof 171,458 tons were Estate Rubber and 113,580 tons Native Rubber (dry equivalent.) The Dutch East Indies figures are all given in metric tons of 1,000 kilos.

The figures of shipments from Ceylon for December have also come to hand by cable and are 8,484 tons (November 6,375 tons) Own Rubber and 246 tons (210 tons) Imported Rubber, giving a total of 8,730 tons (6,585 tons). Total shipments from Ceylon for the year amount to 79,210 tons Own Rubber and 2,934 tons Imported Rubber, total 82,144 tons. For 1933 the figures were 63,770 tons Own Rubber and 1,626 tons Imported Rubber, total 65,396 tons.

All three countries, Malaya the Dutch East Indies and Ceylon—would appear to have shipped rather more than their exportable quota during the seven months from June to December, that is to say since the Restriction Scheme came into force. With an exportable quota of 252,200 tons Malaya has actually shipped shipped of her own produce 266,260 tons, showing an excess of 14,060 tons. The Dutch East Indies with an exportable quota in metric tons of 1,000 kilos of 182,037 tons (equal to 179,950 "long" tons of 2,240 lbs.) has shipped 187,860 metric tons, while Ceylon with an exportable quota of 40,300 tons has shipped 41,176 tons. In the case of each of the three countries the excess is fully accounted for by the fact that certain quantities of Rubber were allowed to be put under control of the Customs at the end of May for shipment later. In the case of Malaya we believe the quantity amounted to about 18,000 tons so that there may be a carry over of export rights into the New Year of about 4,000 tons.

The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 13-9/16 cents buyers (flat parity 6-5/8d. at exchange 4.91), being an advance of 1/2 cent on the week. The closing prices for Rubber on the Commodity Exchange yesterday were—January 13.70 (last week 13.12), March 13.91 (13.34), May 14.11 (13.54), July 14.32 (13.75), September 14.51 (13.94) October 14.61 (14.09) and December 14.81 (not quoted last week).

We give below a record of business done between 3.45 p.m. yesterday and 3-45 p.m. to-day with prices current at 3-45 p.m. to-day:

The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Kingdom for last week, and for the corresponding week twelve months ago:—

Week ended 5th January, 1935:—	Landed tons	Delivered tons	Stock tons
London	1,781	688	73,407
Liverpool	378	223	63,132
Total	2,519	911	136,539
Week ended 6th January, 1934:—			
London	1,277	576	36,478
Liverpool	608	188	51,434
Total	1,885	764	87,912

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 25

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:

Name of Company	Latest prices. £		
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	86	0	0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0	15	3
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	103	10	0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0	9	6
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	20	0	0
Calcutta Electric Sup Corpn Ord	3	4	6
Calcutta Tramways Ordy	1	11	9
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2	4	6
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	3	2	3
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	31	0	0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	73	0	0
East India Distillers and S F Ord	1	2	6
Eastern Bank Ltd	7	2	6
Great Western Rly Ord Stock	54	15	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn	110	0	0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2	7	0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0	2	9
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	104	0	0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	2	1	0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	94	0	0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 18th January 1935.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees	
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000	
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000	
Reserve	5,35,00,000	
Public Deposits	6,09,15,000	
Other Deposits	73,91,94,000	
Sundries	1,21,28,000	
	Rs. 92,22,87,000	
The above balance sheet includes:—		
Deposits in London	£ 974,100	
Advances and Investments in London	£ 1,546,600	
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 295,800	
Percentage 21.18		
Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent		

ASSETS

	Rupees
Government Securities	43,42,79,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	4,00,00,000
Loans	5,93,87,000
Cash Credits	15,37,21,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,81,51,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	26,67,000
Dead Stock	2,16,10,000
Sundries	31,11,000
Balances with other Banks	39,04,000
	75,01,33,000
Cash	17,21,54,000
	Rs. 92,22,87,000

LIABILITIES

	Rupees	
Public deposits	1,47,02,000	decrease
Other deposits	15,10,000	decrease

ASSETS

	Rupees	
Bank's investments	48,14,000	increase
Loan	12,74,000	decrease
Cash credits	26,68,000	increase
Bills discounted and purchased	11,05,000	decrease
Cash	1,13,44,000	increase
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	3,00,00,000	decrease
Percentage 21.18		

Over One Million Bales Option Business In Cotton

MARKET EXTREMELY DANGEROUS

Difficult To Trade In Actual Cotton

FERNANDES—6 Jan. 27—

Washington having this week said little and done less, American markets have again been flat state Messrs. Langley and Co. in their report issued on Jan. 24:

The adjournment of the Supreme Court until February 4th without any decision on the Gold Clause was a disappointment. Commodity markets do not like uncertainty. It is generally admitted that the adverse effects of an unfavourable decision would quickly be nullified by fresh Congress action but a return to more fluidity in finance is not a prospect to be welcomed.

Neither is the Bankhead quota of 11¾ millions, including the carry forward of certificates from this year, particularly constructive.

But, contrasting with the calm in America, Bombay with trading extremely active, has provided the high spot in the week's excitement.

UNUSUAL POSITION

The position here is so unusual that we think it warrants some attempt at analysis.

Just how short was the Bombay market towards the end of last year and how many options have been applied since that date we do not know. But the advance has been almost continuous since 203 for Broach was touched on October the 9th. An advance of Rs. 55 is no inconsiderable fluctuation particularly when over the same period New York May has advanced only 31 points, the equivalent of about seven rupees.

The option position is immense. It is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy but one report placed it at 1,100,000 bales. Certainly since the inauguration of monthly options with low premiums options have been applied on a scale which prior to their inauguration would never have been contemplated.

MONTHLY OPTIONS

As these monthly options matured they appear either to have been left long or the profits on them to have been utilised in paying the premiums on still larger options for the succeeding months.

"Pyramiding" is an excellent operation. But it is very bad for the technical position.

The Bombay market is now an immense structure of wide-spread long interests built on the foundation of relatively concentrated short interests.

We do not pretend to know whether the shorts or longs eventually will win. But we do know that the market is extremely dangerous.

FUNDAMENTAL FACTS

Viewing it in relation to a few fundamental facts in the outlook it seems to us that:—

(1) Trading in actual cotton has almost ceased. Export demand is negligible. Even Bengals at a discount of Rs. 92 relative to Broach are difficult to place. As for Indian mills, they are faced with dearer cotton and, owing to increased production, great difficulty in selling cloth.

The ultimate object of cotton trading is to move cotton. And if cotton is sluggish in movement there must eventually be an effect on the futures market.

(2) The short interest is concentrated in:—

(a) Hedges against cotton stocks.

(b) Straddle shorts against longs elsewhere.

(c) Speculative open shorts.

(d) Shorts who have sold call options.

Of this position we would say that—

(a) Cotton hedges will mostly remain. And even cotton which is not tenderable against contracts has a habit of influencing the futures contract. Assessed at its lowest a sale against actual cotton is stronger than a purchase by a speculator who does not want cotton.

(b) Straddle shorts have a habit of sitting. Time is on their side.

(c) As for speculative open shorts, the market during the 24 days of this month has been dominated by buying against options and short covering. There surely cannot be many open shorts left. If there are, we would welcome information as to the day they cover as on that day we shall advise sales.

(d) The option short position obviously is the most difficult to assess insofar as options are applied every day and the position of to-day is obviously not that of tomorrow. Furthermore, a rise in the market increases the short interest of the option sellers just as a decline decreases it. The difference between an advance and a decline might easily run into very large figures.

SNOW IN SUMMER

Looking ahead, it is very difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion but it seems to us that eventually the market must establish a closer contact with actual trading. Frrthermore, even if no factor arises to induce long liquidaton, the vast majority of the long contracts held in the Broach April/May position must be liquidated before the end of March. Once this liquidation begins, buyers will be scarcer than snow in summer.

Furthermore, we are by no means satisfied that the frost damage to the Broach crop is only bullish. Our latest reports are that there will be a considerable quantity of unsatisfactory Broach cotton. A good quality crop would have been marketed easily. A bad quality crop, although relatively small in total quantity, can completely upset the balance of the contract by dragging on the market.

At to-day's level we are against purchases. Sales, it might be said, are dangerous. In our opinion they are much less hazardous than purchases. Probably the best operation is a Mandi (put) option.

WEATHER REPORT

Fresh Western Disturbance

POONA Jan. 27.

A fresh western disturbance caused a few light showers in Baluchistan. Scattered falls of rain also occurred in central parts of the country and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:— Pashni—three quarters of an inch; Nokkundi—a quarter; Bhopal—three quarters and Hoshangabad—a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Baluchistan and extend in the North-west Frontier Province, the Punjab, Kashmir and Kumaon Hills. Scattered falls may also occur in south-east Madras and the central parts of the country.—A.P.

Colaba Observatory, Bombay

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 26-1-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.043

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 62.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 80.3 degrees 2.3 below normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 65.9 degrees 0.5 below normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 67 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 174 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 6

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-1-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 74.5deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.00 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS TO KANARA RELIEF

The following is the further list of donations received for the Kanara Peasants' Relief in the B.P.C.C. office:—

Messrs. Manilal and Kher, Rs. 25; Sjt. Hiralal Maganlal Khandwalla, Rs. 50; Sjt. Vrajlal Khemchand Shah, Rs. 25; Sjt. Ranchoddas Narayandas, Rs. 25; Sjt. Hiralal Karsondas, Rs. 15; Sjt. Gunda Vaikunth Kamat, Rs. 25-4-0.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Mrs. Birley arrived at Government House on Saturday.

Uploaded with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

REGD NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life insurance for mere asking. J10

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1935

Labour Mobilises Against Delhi Pact

HOW TURKEY FOILED SECRET PLANS OF POWERS

Desperate Struggle On All Fronts

To India Her Country Will Ever Be Grateful, Says Halide Hanum

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Madame Halide Hanum delivered her third lecture at the Jamia Millia to-day. The attendance was almost as large as on the occasion when Mahatmaji presided, because the episode in the conflict of East and West in Turkey with which she was to deal in the lecture forms the prelude to the great national struggle in which Madame Halide Hanum herself was a prominent figure.

DELIRIUM OF REVOLUTION.

"The first two months of the constitutional regime (July-September 1908) belong to lyric art rather than to critical history. The collective emotion was so strong, rejoicing over the principles of liberty, equality and justice so great—it had the delirium of the French Revolution without its bloodshed. It is the one instance in Ottoman History when all the elements believed in the same ideal and loved the same country." But soon the delirium passed off, and old disruptive forces soon raised their head.

THE REACTION.

The Christians as a whole were well-disposed towards the constitution and the party in power; but the patriarchates were not. They insisted on a citizenship that carried with it privileges but no responsibilities. They would not consent to military service; they would not learn Turkish. Non-Muslim Turkish subjects, whose leaders received huge subsidies from the Sultan were naturally hostile to the constitution. Among the Turks themselves there was a large section that was frightened by the radicalism of the Young Turks. And so the party that regarded itself the heir to the ideals and humane methods of Tranzimat reformers stiffened its attitude. After a reaction that eclipsed them for a moment they returned to their task with redoubled vigour.

EUROPE'S PLANS.

But they had no chance of success. Apart from their own inexperience, they were soon to learn that Europe was determined to wreck their plans. The Powers did not want to see Turkey grow strong; that would interfere too much with various secret arrangements they had made among themselves for partitioning Turkey.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUER.

One man in particular, the Russian diplomat Isvolski, who was the most cunning intriguer and the most unscrupulous patriot of his time, was mainly responsible for the Balkan War, and also to a large extent for the Great War, of which the Balkan episode was a dress rehearsal. Isvolski wanted the Straits for Russia at any cost, and when he found that England would not consent to it, he worked on the sentiments and the greed of the Balkan States in such a way that they combined against Turkey.

FALSE SECURITY.

Meanwhile everything was done to create a false sense of security in Turkey. In 1910 both the Bulgarian and Serbian Monarchs visited Turkey and assured the sublime ports of their pacific intentions. The Italians gave the same assurance to 150 prominent Turks whom they invited to Italy. This led the Turks straight into the snare. They withdrew their troops from Tripoli, and sent them to Yemen, and on the eve of the War, demobilised 67,000 of their best troops. The war not only came as an unpleasant surprise, but it found Turkey defenceless and disorganised.

GRATITUDE FOR INDIA

To the Indians, the Turks will always be grateful for having helped them in every way, but otherwise the Pan-Islamist tendencies of the Young Turks brought them no moral or material benefit. Enver Pasha through a bold stroke recovered Adrianople from the Bulgarians in 1913 and this, apart from the thrilling exploits of the cruiser Hamidieh, under Captain Raouf Bey, was all that the Turks had to console them in their hours of defeat.

ALLIES MISCALCULATE

The Great War, when it came, found the Turks equally unprepared. They had no intention of joining the struggle, but they found out, rather late in the day that they could not keep out of it. The Allies did not think it worthwhile to court their alliance, and as Germany was prepared to meet them half-way, they joined the Central Powers. But the Allies had also miscalculated. The desperate Turk hurled them back from Gallipoli, and in spite of heavy odds put up a dogged resistance on all fronts. Had the Turks been as easily disposed off as the Allies had thought, the Russian catastrophe might have been postponed for some time.

WHAT TREATY MEANT.

Nevertheless the Turks were totally defeated. The terms indicated to them were based on a number of secret engagements between the Powers, and the Allied Statesmen "curved up an Empire and planned new States as if the countries and the peoples of the world were jig-saw puzzles, to be toyed with shaken up and refitted as a....pastime." The spirit in which peace with Turkey as well as with the central powers was made indicated rather the planning of another war than a prolonged, definite friendship between the nations.

RIVAL TO BE DEFEATED.

In conclusion the learned lecturer compared the Young Turks with the Tanzimat Reformers in the light of the Eastern and Western elements in their character and policy. The Young Turks carried through a large number of salutory measures; they were the first to experiment with the dictatorial methods that became a vogue after the war, just as the Ottomans originated the practice of the super-imposed State But they did not, like the Tanzimatists, meet the West on an equal footing. They "saw nothing but the materialistic, the commercial, the industrialised West. In that aspect the East had nothing to offer. Therefore an inferiority complex was inevitable, also an intense desire to reach the standard of Western civilisation as seen in its material aspect." To the Tanzimatists. Europe was a collaborator, a wise neighbour. To the Young Turks it was a rival, to be envied and imitated, in order that they might challenge and defeat it.—A.P.

AGENT GIVES REMISSION

Manavadar Durbar Orders Inquiry Into Cold Wave Damage In State

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Jan. 26.

Captain Gordon, the Agent, Eastern Jhalawar has granted full relief to the farmers of Dhasa Taluka, who suffered very heavily this year from deficient rainfall by remission of one year dues.

Manavadar Durbar has set a very good precedent by ordering an official inquiry into the damage to the crops during the recent cold wave. The whole of Kathiawar was in the grip of the recent cold wave. The crops of Cotton, Wheat, Sugar-cane, and vegetables, are wholly damaged.

The local Seva Sangha started the cold wave sufferers' fund to supply blankets and clothing materials to the sufferers all round Rajkot, the very next day after the receipt of reports of harrowing tales of sufferers. A number of prominent people immediately contributed their quota. It succeeded in giving relief to the poor victims in time.

Mr. Ramniklal T. Doshi has been appointed manager of the Rajkot State Mills while Mr. M. G. Desai has been selected as a professor of French, Bahanddin College, Junagadh.

Sir P. D. Pattani, presided recently at the function organised by the trustees of Monghibai, Manilal Dhanji Lohana industrial institution. Bhavnagar while Lady Pattani performed the unveiling ceremony of the oil paintings of Monghibai and her late husband Manilal who contributed Rs. 51,000 to run the above institution. Besides this munificent gift, the trustees have secured Rs. 40,000 by way of smaller contributions from outsiders. Sir Pattani expressed great satisfaction at the working of this institution.

MAHENDRA GLASS WORKS

The heir-apparent, Maharaj Kumar Mahendrasinhji of Morvi last week, performed the opening ceremony of Mahendra Glass-Works at Morvi before a crowded audience

Mr. Dulabhji Ravel Patil, a prominent Arya Samaj worker gave Rs. 5,000 for the erection of Arya Samaj Building at Bhavnagar, while Mr. Odhavji Kalidas Parekh contributed Rs. 2,000 for erecting a prayer hall and running an Ashram.

Dhrangadra Rajya Praja Parishad, Ahmedabad has, once again, requested the Dhrangadra Durbar to redress the alleged long-standing grievances of the state subjects. It has protested against the recent inauguration of the State Council, the members of which, it emphasises, had their share in the perpetration of the alleged ill-treatment meted out to the subjects.

It has also requested all Dhrangadra Subjects scattered over India to organise new associations in their own areas to do everything in their power to help their poor brethren at Dhrangadra.

PROPERTY RIGHTS OF HINDU WOMEN

Dr. Deshmukh's Bill In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

The first clause of the Seven Clause bill entitled "The Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act "tabled by Dr. Deshmukh, M.L.A. provides that the Hindu Law in force in British India shall regulate the rights and liabilities of the Hindus, subject to the Provisions of this Act.

Clause III states that no woman, because of her sex, shall be excluded from the right of owning property gained by inheritance or partition, settlement, gift or present and be deemed disqualified from having any right in the property.

Clause IV enacts that the property of a Hindu dying intestate shall first devolve upon his wife, mother, daughters and wife of the pre-deceased son along with his sons. All of them will have equal shares in the property. In absence of these, devolution will be according to the Hindu Law.

Clause VI states that the interest in property going to the share of a Hindu woman under the provisions in this Act shall be absolute and not limited.—United Press.

AGRAWAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Passenger And Cargo Service From Rangoon To Calcutta

RANGOON, Jan. 26.

A private navigation company has recently been started by Mr. Manikram Balabox Bajaj under the name of Agrawal Steam Navigation Company for passenger and cargo service from Rangoon to Calcutta first and thereafter to other Indian ports.

The company is purely Indian with Indian capital and Indian management. It is expected the enterprise will be successful.—United Press.

POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Mrs. Tarabai Announces Candidature

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 26.

Feverish activity is now in evidence regarding the forthcoming triennial elections of the Poona Municipality. Candidates have already begun canvassing in their respective Wards. The last date for submission of nomination papers is the 6th of February while polling will take place on the 23rd of the same month. Results would be declared a couple of days later i.e. on the 25th proximo.

Mrs. Tarabai Patwardhan is the only lady who has to this date announced her intention to contest the elections.

YOUNG PRISONER'S BID FOR LIBERTY

Warder Arrested For Alleged Negligence

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

A successful bid for liberty was made by a 17-year old prisoner in the small hours of this morning from Mayo Hospital, where he had been admitted for treatment of some ear trouble.

The prisoner was convicted on charge of murder in Multan and sentenced to 3 year's rigorous imprisonment. He has, by this time, served only 4 months. The police took into custody the jail warder, who was posted to guard him. Further investigations are going on.—United Press.

RELIEF TO GUJARAT PEASANTS

Ahmedabad Congress Committee's Move

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

A meeting of the District Congress Committee was held this evening when measures for giving relief to the peasants in view of the destruction of crops by the cold wave were considered.—A. P.

Petition To Ahmedabad Union

STRIKE FEVER SPREADS

Weavers Down Tools In Several Mills As Protest Against Cut In Wages

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

A requisition signed by a number of workers is being prepared for submission to the Labour Association for the purpose of calling an open meeting of the workers for the rejection of the Delhi Agreement.

—A. P.

KALYAN MILL

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27.

The operatives of the weaving department of the Kalyan Mill struck work to-day as a protest against the 6-1/4 per cent wage cut effected by the mill authorities in accordance with the Delhi Agreement.—A.P.

ANANT MILL

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

The weavers of one more mill, the Anant Mill, have gone on strike since yesterday contending that they should not be subjected to a cut of 6-1/4 per cent in accordance with the Delhi Agreement as their wages which were only recently fixed are low enough.

The Mill authorities contend that the wages which they pay are higher than the minimum fixed in the Delhi Agreement and that they should therefore be subjected to a cut of 6-1/4 per cent.

LAXMI COTTON MILL.

The strike of the workers in the Laxmi Cotton Mill continues. The Management of both the Mills which is the same is trying to persuade the men to resume work failing which they have expressed their intention to employ new men.—A.P.

WASTE COTTON MILL

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

The weavers in the Waste Cotton Mills downed tools this afternoon protesting against the cut of 6-1/4 per cent effected in their wages according to the Delhi Agreement in addition to the cut of 10 per cent automatically made in their wages by the reduction of the hours of work from ten to nine. The Secretaries of the Labour Association are trying to persuade the men to resume work.—A.P.

DOUBLE CUT IN WAGES

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

The weavers of the Vijay Mill went on strike to-day in protest against a cut of 6-1/4 per cent in their wages according to the Delhi Agreement in addition to the cut in their wages automatically effected by reduction of hours of work from ten to nine. —A.P.

GENERAL GOERING AS HOST TO 500 POOR CHILDREN

General Goering, the Prussian Premier, acted as host to five hundred poor children whom he entertained at a special party last month in Berlin. Hundreds of toys were distributed to the General's small guests. Photo shows: General Goering explaining the working of a model aeroplane to children at his party.

NEW CONSTITUTION IN ACTION

Congress Cabinet To Depute Inspector To Supervise Its Working

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

The Congress Working Committee will soon depute inspectors to tour the areas under their jurisdiction to ascertain if provisions of the new Congress constitution are faithfully carried out. The persons who are not observing the Congress rules in matter of spinning and wearing Khadi will be dealt with, according to the disciplinary rules framed by the Congress Working Committee who are trying to put forward the scheme of re-organisation.—United Press.

OCCASION TO REITERATE NATION'S DETERMINATION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

"On an occasion like this we should reiterate our determination to reach the goal of independence. This place has been the seat of many Empires and Flags, but you have to see that the Flag which we are saluting to-day flies in every corner of India", said Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in performing the Monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony held this morning in Delhi under the auspices of the District Congress Committee.

He continued, "If we are successful in unfurling the National Flag all over India, there will be peace, prosperity and happiness."

—United Press.

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